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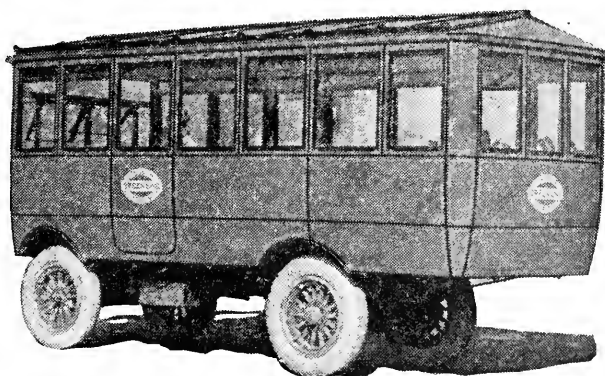
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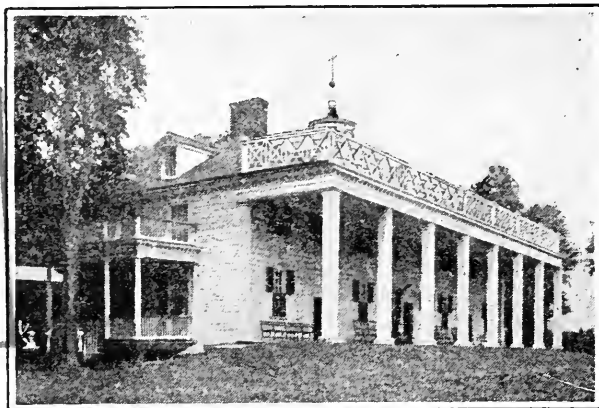
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The distinctive feature of this book is that it maps out routes with the points of interest so arranged that they can be visited in sequence with a minimum expenditure of time and effort.

Two routes are mapped out. The first covers the principal public buildings and points of interest of the downtown section; the second, in main, the foreign embassies, homes of famous Americans, National Zoological Park and Georgetown.

Sightseeing buses cover route No. 1 on the "Seeing Washington Tour" (running time one hour); route No. 2, including Arlington National Cemetery, is covered by the "Arlington Tour" (running time two hours). Small parties of two to six persons may hire automobiles at reasonable rates.

A person may start anywhere in the route. For persons residing near the center of the city, the U. S. Treasury Building is suggested as a convenient starting point. Visitors whose time is limited are urged to visit: (a) the Capitol and Library of Congress; (b) the Executive group, starting at the U. S. Treasury Building and including, if time permits, the semi-public buildings on Seventeenth Street, the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument. Both groups may be reached by street car.

# Places of Interest

Name and Location	Hours for Visitors
(All addresses are northwest unless otherwise indicated)	(Daily, except Sundays and holidays, unless otherwise indicated)
<b>Agriculture, Department of</b> (page 55) Mall, between 12th and 14th Sts. S. W.	9 a. m. to 2 p. m.
<b>American Red Cross</b> (page 41) 17th and D Sts.	9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 11 a. m. to 4 p. m.
<b>Arlington National Cemetery</b> (page 128) Arlington, Va.	Sunrise to sunset, including Sundays and holidays.
<b>Army Medical Museum</b> (page 64) 7th and B Sts. S. W. (S. E. corner Smithsonian Grounds)	8:45 a. m. to 4:15 p. m.
<b>Botanic Gardens</b> (page 102) Pennsylvania Avenue (West of Capitol Grounds)	Gardens, sunrise to sunset. Conservatories, 8 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Only main conservatory is open on Sundays.
<b>Bureau of Engraving and Printing</b> (page 54) Mall, 14th and C Sts. S. W.	9 a. m. to 11 a. m. and 1 p. m. to 2:30 p. m.
<b>Bureau of Fisheries</b> (page 64) 6th and B Sts. S. W.	9 a. m. to 4:15 p. m.
<b>Bureau of Standards</b> (page 121) Connecticut Ave. at Pierce Mill Road	10 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. In the summertime the Bureau closes at 1 p. m. on Saturdays.
<b>Capitol</b> (page 65) Capitol Hill A flag flies over each house of Congress when it is in session. Sessions at night are indicated by lights in the Dome.	9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Open after 4:30 if Congress is in session.
<b>Corcoran Gallery of Art</b> (page 38) 17th St. at New York Ave.	See page 40.
<b>Government Printing Office</b> (page 16) N. Capitol and G Sts.	9 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.
<b>House in Which Lincoln Died</b> (page 19) 516 10th Street	All day, including holidays.
<b>Library of Congress</b> (page 79) First and E. Capitol Sts. (East of Capitol Grounds)	9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays and holidays, 2 to 10 p. m.

# Places of Interest

## Name and Location

## Hours for Visitors

(All addresses are northwest unless otherwise indicated)

(Daily, except Sundays and holidays, unless otherwise indicated)

<b>Lincoln Memorial</b> (page 50) Potomac Park	
<b>Memorial Continental Hall</b> (page 44) 17th and C Sts.	11 a. m. to 3 p. m. daily.
<b>Mount Vernon</b> (page 133) On the Virginia side of the Potomac, sixteen miles below the Capital	11 a. m. to 4 p. m.
<b>National Museum</b> (page 61) Smithsonian Grounds	9:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Sundays, 1:30 p. m. to 4:15 p. m.
<b>Naval Observatory</b> (page 122) 34th and Massachusetts Ave.	9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Parties are conducted every Thursday at 8 p. m.; admission by card only. Cards may be obtained at the office of the su- perintendent before 4:30 p. m.
<b>Pan-American Union</b> (page 46) 17th and B Sts.	9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
<b>Patent Office</b> (page 18) 7th and F Sts.	9 a. m. to 2 p. m.
<b>Pension Bureau</b> (page 16) Judiciary Square, 4th and F Sts.	9 a. m. to 2 p. m.
<b>Post Office Department</b> (page 105) Penn. Ave., bet 11th and 12th Sts.	9 a. m. to 2 p. m.
<b>Smithsonian Institution</b> (page 58) Mall, between 7th and 12th Sts. S. W.	9 a. m. to 4:15 p. m.
<b>Soldiers' Home</b> (page 120) Soldiers' Home Park	All day, including holi- days.
<b>State, War and Navy Building</b> (page 34) 17th and Pennsylvania Ave.	9 a. m. to 2 p. m.
<b>Treasury, The U. S.</b> (page 29) Pennsylvania Ave. and 15th St.	9 a. m. to 2 p. m.
<b>Washington Monument</b> (page 52) Mall, west of 14th St.	9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sundays, 1:30 to 4 p. m.
<b>Weather Bureau</b> (page 117) M St., between 24th and 25th Sts.	9:30 a. m. to 2 p. m.
<b>White House, The</b> (page 31) Pennsylvania Ave.	Portions of the build- ing are open to visit- ors from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.
<b>Zoological Park</b> (page 114)	See page 115.

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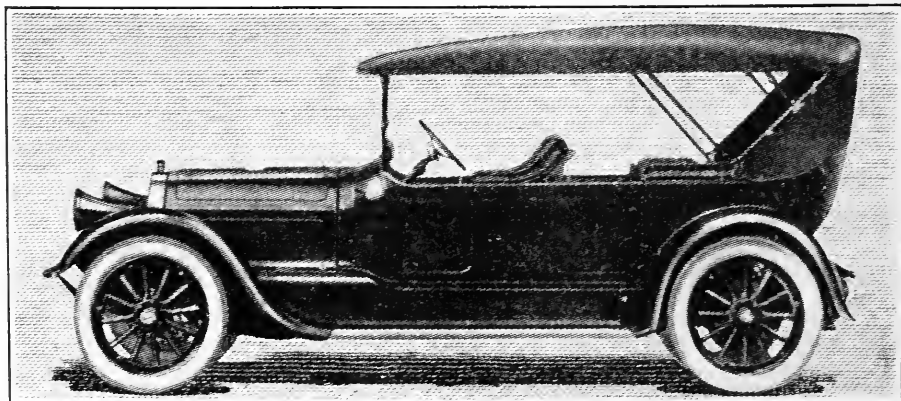
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# Washington, "The Heart of the Nation"

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Washington is considered the most beautiful city in the country. It does not quite equal Paris and other famous capitals of Europe in beauty now, but it is hoped that under the guidance of the Fine Arts Commission it will before long be classed among the most beautiful cities of the world. The city was built to order, solely for the purposes of government; was named after the Father of His Country, and laid out according to his individual views. Petrograd, built by Peter the Great, is perhaps the only other capital which has had such an origin. The famous capitals of Europe have centuries of history behind them, but it is scarcely 130 years since Major L'Enfant entered upon the work of building a capital for the United States of America.

The framers of the Constitution made provision for a Federal district as the seat of the central government. Several States bid for the capital, Virginia and Maryland finally uniting in an offer of a tract of land on the Potomac. The tract on the south side of the river was later retroceded to Virginia. Washington anticipated the enormous growth of this country and planned for a Federal Capital suitable for a great nation. He met with strong opposition in Congress because the nation's legislators refused to look beyond their own generation, but the wisdom of the Father of His Country prevailed and the Capital will remain an everlasting monument to its founder and an object of pride to a grateful nation.

Pierre Charles L'Enfant was a skilful military engineer who came to America in April, 1777, to fight on the side of the colonists. In 1783, the French contingent returned to France, but L'Enfant remained behind, having been engaged by Washington to plan and build the Capital. Washington desired that Congress should be located at a distance from the Executive Mansion and other Govern-

ment Departments, so as to avoid the inevitable interference in work and confusion that would have resulted had the Capitol been placed in the center of a great square of public buildings as insisted upon by John Adams, the Vice-President. L'Enfant, therefore, placed the "President's Home" about one mile and a quarter down Pennsylvania Avenue from Capitol Hill.

L'Enfant, as a military man, believing he should take orders from the Government only, frequently came in conflict with the civilian commissioners in charge of building the Capital. He did not have the free hand he desired, and his complaints of interference with his plans were perhaps justified. On one occasion he arbitrarily razed a building built by one of the commissioners, claiming it marred the beauty of the city as planned by him. George Washington, who regarded this as an act of insubordination, wrote a letter to the commissioners, which resulted in his dismissal. L'Enfant, however, never returned to France, but died at the home of a friend in Bladensburg. It was a sad ending to the career of the talented man who made this beautiful city possible.

The District of Columbia is located on the northern bank of the Potomac River, about 115 miles above its mouth, and embraces an area of 69 square miles. Its population, according to the 1920 census, is 437,531. As originally planned the Capitol was to be the center of the city, with streets branching out in all directions. It was thought that the city would grow south and east, but contrary to expectations it expanded to the north and northwest. Consequently, the original rear, or west end of the Capitol, now faces the most important part of the city, and the statue of Armed Liberty, surmounting the dome, stands with her back turned to the heart of the city.

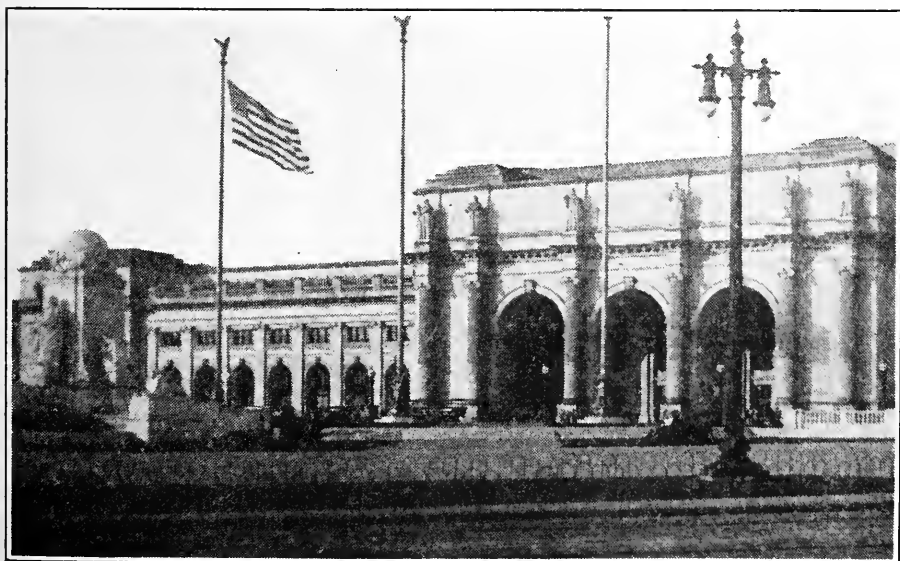
The plan of the city is symmetrical, the Capitol and the White House being the two centers from which radiate broad avenues, many of which are completely arched by trees throughout their entire length. Three streets running from the Capitol, known as N. Capitol, E. Capitol, and S. Capitol Streets, and a broad stretch of public gardens on the west,

known as the Mall, divide Washington into four sections—Northeast, Southeast, Southwest, and Northwest. Beginning at the Capitol, the streets running north and south are numbered, and the streets running east and west are lettered according to the alphabet. The broad avenues, named after States, run diagonally, bisecting the streets.

The residents of the District of Columbia are deprived of the privilege of local self-government, and also of voting in any national election. The government of the District is administered by Congress through a Board of three Commissioners, two of whom are appointed from civil life by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate, the third being usually detailed from time to time by the President from the Engineer Corps of the Army.

### ROUTE NO. 1

**The Washington Terminal**, known as Union Station, was designed by Daniel H. Burnham, who had built similar structures in stucco at the Chicago World's Fair. The building is a sort of grand triumphal archway, inspired by the triumphal arches of Rome, thus appropriately serving its purpose as the gateway of the National Capital. The station proper is 620 feet long, and the concourse behind is 760 feet



by 130 feet, or a little less than the combined areas of the concourses of the Grand Central and the New Pennsylvania Stations in New York.

There are 32 tracks in the station, 20 of which terminate on the same level with the waiting rooms, and 12 are depressed 20 feet below the street level, 7 of them continuing under the building into a tunnel leading southward and constituting a through station. The tunnel, consisting of two tubes 16 feet wide, 17 feet clear height, and a little less than a mile in length, runs under First Street between the Library of Congress and the Capitol.

Union Station is 14 feet longer than the Capitol and 73 feet wider; the Capitol exceeds it in one dimension only, that of height. The central pavilion has three arches, each 50 feet high, leading into the main waiting room. The pavilions at either end are single arches 40 feet in height. The east pavilion is for official use and leads to the suite reserved for the exclusive use of the President and guests of the Federal Government. The west pavilion is for the public and gives immediate access to the ticket lobby, baggage room, and taxicab stand. The most impressive feature of the exterior is the massive columns supporting the arches upon which rest statues 17 feet high.

The inscriptions in the panels above the arches were selected by President Eliot of Harvard University, and are very appropriate.

Over the East (State) Entrance:

Let all the ends thou aimst at be  
Thy Country's—thy God's—and Truth's.  
Be noble and the nobleness that  
Lies in other men, sleeping but  
Never dead, will rise in majesty  
To meet thine own.

## Over Main Archway :

The farm, best home of the family, main  
Source of national wealth, foundation of  
Civilized society, the natural Providence.

The old mechanic arts, controlling new  
Forces, build new highways for goods  
And men, override the ocean, and make  
The very ether carry human thought.

The desert shall rejoice and blossom  
As the rose.

---

Sweetener of hut and hall,  
Bringer of life out of naught,  
Freedom, O Fairest of all  
The Daughters of Time and Thought.

Man's imagination has conceived all  
Numbers and letters, all tools, vessels  
And shelter, every art and trade, all  
Philosophy and poetry, and all politics.

The Truth shall make you free.

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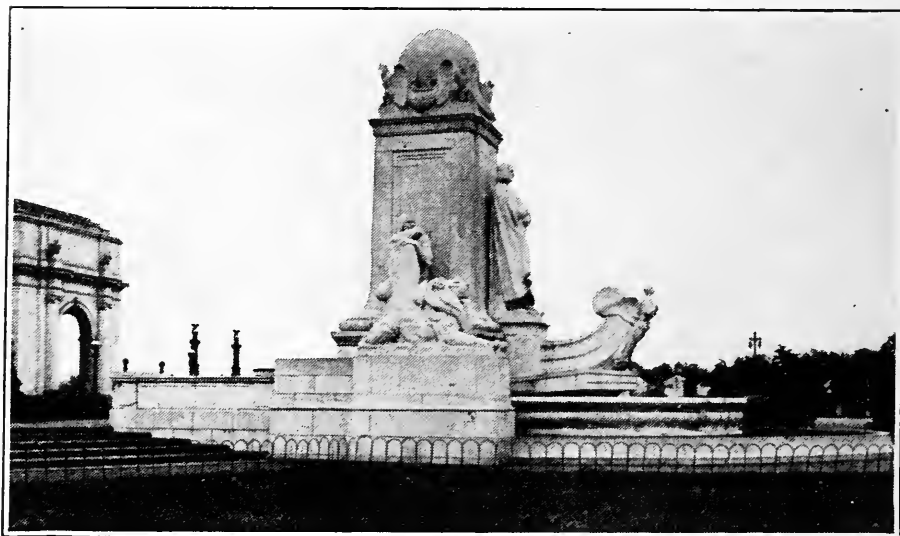
Fire, greatest of discoveries,  
Enabling man to live in various climates,  
Use many foods, and compel the  
Forces of nature to do his work.

Electricity, carrier of light and power,  
Devourer of time and space, bearer  
Of human speech over land and sea,  
Greatest servant of man, itself unknown,  
Thou hast put all things under his feet.

Over the West Entrance:

He that would bring home the  
Wealth of the Indies, must carry  
The wealth of the Indies with him.  
So it is in travelling—a man  
Must carry knowledge with him  
If he would bring home knowledge.

*On the Plaza directly in front of Union Station stands the*  
**Columbus Memorial.** This statue to the great discoverer  
of America, Christopher Columbus (1446-1506), was erected  
by Congress, June 8, 1912, at a cost of \$100,000. The fol-



lowing is a description of the monument by the sculptor, Mr. Lorado Taft of Chicago:

“The memorial has been given the form of a nearly semi-circular fountain, sixty-six feet broad and forty-four feet deep, constructed of Georgia marble. The central feature is a pylon or shaft some forty-five feet in height, crowned with a globe which is supported by four eagles, united by garlands. From the front of this shaft a boat’s prow extends into the upper basin. The winged figurehead of this decorative vessel symbolizes the Spirit of Discovery, but might well be a personification of Faith. The ship serves as a ped-

estal for the statue of Columbus, which is fifteen feet in height and carved from a single block of beautiful white marble. This figure, wrapped in its medieval mantle, stands in a quiet pose with folded arms and steady gaze, expressive of the confidence of the great spirit within. The artist has wished to give it something of the simplicity of Egyptian sculptures, with their suggestion of calm and permanency.

“From the lateral faces of the shaft project seated figures, somewhat heraldic in posture, typifying the Old World and the New World. The Old World is represented as a patriarchal figure resting the arms upon a shield and grasping a crumbled map. The New World, an Indian, crouches behind his rude shield and reaches for an arrow.”

On the rear is a double medallion picturing Ferdinand, the Catholic, and Isabella of Castile, and beneath this relief is the inscription:

“To the memory of Christopher Columbus whose high faith and indomitable courage gave to mankind a new world.”

The grouping is completed by two couchant lions, set at the axis of the balustrade.

*To the right of Union Station and immediately connected with it is the*

**City Post Office**, a beautiful building of white granite. The architectural style is an adaptation of Renaissance and the interior is finished in marble. It was completed in 1914 at a cost \$3,000,000. The direct connection between the two buildings facilitates the prompt dispatch of mail. The inscriptions over the entrances were written by Woodrow Wilson and merit attention.

Over the East Entrance:

Carrier of News and Knowledge,  
Instrument of Trade and Industry,  
Promoter of Mutual Acquaintance,  
Of Peace and Good-Will among men and nations.

Oven the West Entrance:

Messenger of Sympathy and Love,  
Servant of Parted Friends,  
Consoler of the Lonely,  
Bond of the Scattered Family,  
Enlarger of Common Life.

*Turning right, one block north on N. Capitol Street, at the intersection of G Street, is the*

**Government Printing Office**, a large eight-story building.

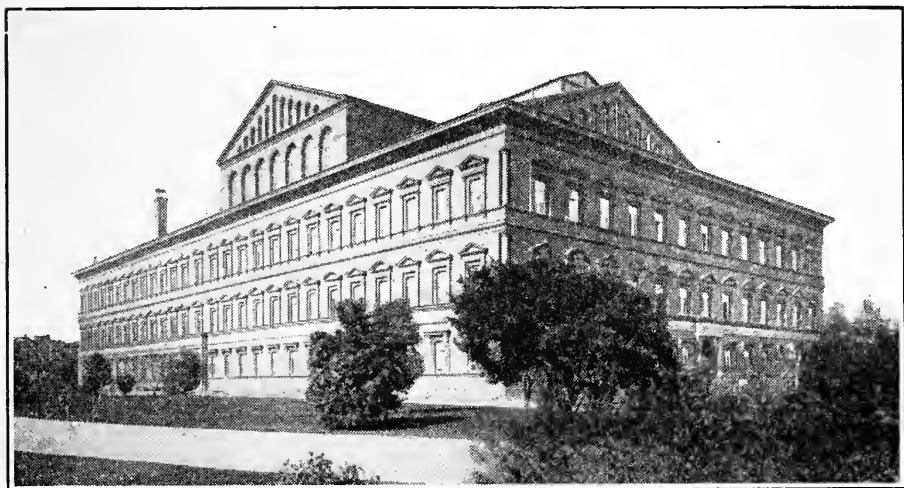


It is reputed to be the largest establishment of its kind in the world. All bills introduced in Congress, reports of the various Government Departments, the *Congressional Record*, postal cards, money order forms, etc., are printed here. The officer in charge, known as the Public Printer, is authorized by law to sell at cost any public document in his charge the distribution of which is not specifically directed.

*Going west on G Street, at the intersection of Fourth Street, we come to*

**Judiciary Square**, comprising about 20 acres. In the northern portion of the square stands an immense red brick structure, 400 feet long, 200 feet wide and 75 feet high. This is the famous Pension Bureau. The building was con-

structed as a memorial to the soldiers and sailors who served in the Civil War. The most notable feature of the exterior is a broad band of terra-cotta extending around the building on which are depicted incidents of military life. The large interior court is covered with a glass roof. Presi-



Pension Bureau

dent Cleveland's Inaugural Ball was held here, March 4, 1885, with 18,000 persons present. There are 176 rooms in the building, the total floor area of which is almost 200,000 square feet. The cost of erection was a little less than \$1,000,000. The Bureau of Pensions is a part of the Department of the Interior. It supervises the examination and adjudication of all claims arising under laws passed by Congress granting pensions on account of service in the Army or Navy rendered prior to October 6, 1917. Veterans of the World War are taken care of by a newly created bureau under the Department of the Treasury.

In the southern portion, facing John Marshall Place, is the Old City Hall, now known as the Court House. This building of brick covered with stucco is one of the oldest in the city. The cornerstone was laid August 22, 1820. Of the many famous historical cases tried here, the most notable one was the trial of Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield. The front of the building has been recently remodeled.

*Going west on E Street and turning right on Seventh Street, on the left (west) side of the street is the*

**Old General Land Office Building**, designed by Robert Mills in 1830, and constructed of marble from New York and Maryland by Thomas V. Walter, at a cost exceeding \$2,000,000. It was formerly occupied by the Post Office Department. On this site, the first telegraph office in the United States was opened and operated by S. F. B. Morse in 1844. The first attempt to determine longitude by telegraph was made in this building in 1846. During the World War it was occupied by General Enoch Crowder as head of the National Selective Draft Board. On his return from France, General Pershing's headquarters were located here. The building now contains a branch of the United States Civil Service Commission and several other minor government offices.

*In the next block between F and G Streets is the*

**United States Patent Office.** The style of architecture is Grecian Doric. The main entrance on F Street is an exact reproduction of the front of the Parthenon at Athens. The original building on this site burned down completely in 1836. Work on the present structure was begun the next year and completed in 1867. The building contains 326 large rooms and has a total floor area of about 250,000 square feet. Up to 1917, it housed the entire Department of the Interior. In his plan of Washington Major L'Enfant set this site aside for a great national church, but like George Washington's project for a national university to be located in this city, the plan was never realized. The Patent Office is one of few Government Bureaus that are self-sustaining. Its earnings to date are in excess of the cost of the building and all expenses since its origin. Open to visitors until 2 P. M.

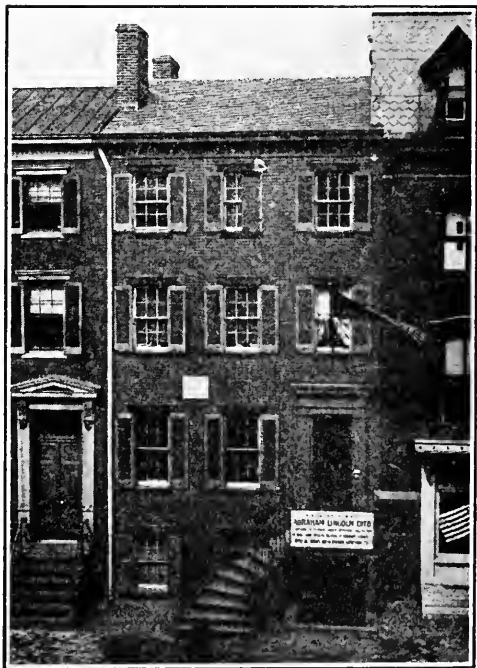
*Following west on F Street to Tenth, on the left side of the street, No. 515 is*

**Ford's Theater**, which was the scene of one of the greatest tragedies in the history of America. This plain, unpreten-

tious building was originally used as a church and is now occupied by a branch of the War Department. On the night of April 14, 1865, President Lincoln and his staff attended, by invitation, the performance of "Our American Cousin." John Wilkes Booth, one of the leading actors, entered the President's box, shot him in the head, and then leaped to the stage and made his escape. With a fleet horse, which was in readiness for him at a side entrance, he tried to make his way south, but a troop of U. S. Cavalry was in hot pursuit and he was soon discovered hiding in a barn near Fredericksburg in Virginia. He was fatally wounded while resisting arrest and died a few hours later.

The President was carried to a house across the street, No. 516, now known as the "**House in Which Lincoln Died.**" There he lay in the front room on the second floor without regaining consciousness until he died on the following morning, April 15, 1865. The house has been purchased by the United States Government, and is now open as a museum, containing the Oldroyd Lincoln Memorial Collection, consisting of more than three thousand articles pertaining to the martyred President.

Among them are the following: An original black locust rail split by Abraham Lincoln in 1830, with an affidavit by John Hanks, attested to by Governor Ogelsby, dating back to 1860, five years before the President's death; an original reward bill offering \$100,000 for the capture of Booth, Harold and Surratt; family Bible out of which his mother read to him when he was a very young boy.



The Bible is one hundred years old, and on its cover Lincoln wrote his name when not over nine years of age.

This house is open every day and evening at all hours. A small admission fee is charged.

*Returning to F Street, the fashionable shopping center of Washington, which we have just passed, we follow west along this street and, turning right on Thirteenth Street, at the intersection of H Street is the*

**New Masonic Temple.** The three facades, by their several parts, were intended to convey to the mind the uses to which each part is put—the public part by large openings architecturally framed, and the secret by small openings and large, simple wall surfaces. There is a large auditorium on the main floor.

*Going west on H Street, in the triangle on the left, is the*

**New York Avenue Presbyterian Church,** where Presidents John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, William Henry Harrison, Millard Fillmore, James Buchanan, Abraham Lincoln, and Andrew Johnson attended service.

*Directly opposite, on H Street, is the*

**Medical School of the George Washington University,** opened in March, 1825. In chronological order of establishment it is the eleventh medical teaching institution in the United States, and is classed "A" (the highest classification) by the Council on Education of the American Medical Association. The adjoining building is the University Hospital.

*Continuing west on H Street, at the northwest corner of its intersection with Fifteenth Street, is the*

**Shoreham Hotel.** On this site was the residence of Gen. George B. McClellan when he was restored to the command of the Army of the Potomac by Lincoln in 1862. Thomas W. Reed, while Speaker of the House of Representatives, lived in this hotel.

*Following west on the left side of H Street, at the next intersection, Madison Place, is the*

**Dolly Madison House**, now occupied by the Cosmos Club. It was formerly the residence of the widow of the President and for many years the property of Admiral Wilkes, the great explorer, who died here; it was also the headquarters of General Geo. B. McClellan during the Civil War.

*On the opposite corner in Lafayette Park stands the statue of*

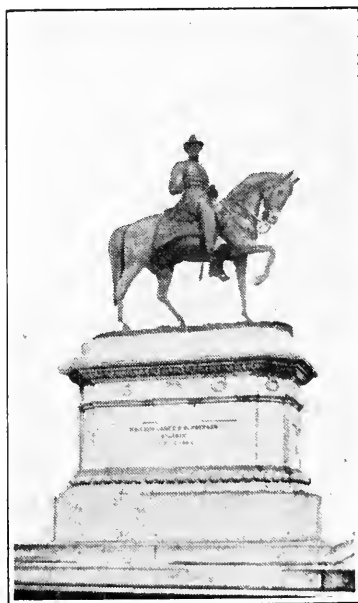
**Thaddeus Kosciuszko** (1746-1817.) It was completed in 1910 by Antoni Popiel and presented to the United States Government by Polish-American organizations. The Polish patriot fought in the Continental Army and rose to the rank of General of Volunteers.

*Across the street on the northwest corner is the*

**Arlington Building**, an annex of the Treasury Department. The old Arlington Hotel was formerly on this site. This building, which was completed in November, 1919, houses the United States Veterans' Bureau which was formerly known as the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. There is nothing within the building which would be of interest to visitors, as it is used only as an office building.

*Passing the Arlington Building on Vermont Avenue, and continuing to Eye Street, on the northwest corner is the University Club. The park across the street is McPherson Square. In this park stands the bronze equestrian statue of*

**General James B. McPherson** (1828-1864), designed by Louis T. Rebisso and erected by the Society of the Army of Tennessee to its commander during Sherman's famous march to the sea. The granite pedestal was presented by the



United States Government at a cost of \$25,000. The statue is composed of captured cannon and cost approximately \$23,500; it was unveiled in 1876. An impressive tribute to the heroic general who came to an unexpected death at the siege of Atlanta was delivered by General John A. Logan, the orator of the day.

*At the other end of the Park, facing it on K Street, No. 1435, is the Law Department of the George Washington University.* This brownstone building was formerly occupied by the Department of Justice.

*At the northeast corner of the intersection of K Street with Vermont Avenue is the eight-story building occupied by the*

**Department of Justice.** The Government rents this building and there is nothing of interest in the Department to visitors except, perhaps, the portraits of former attorneys general. Hours of admission to visitors are from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

The Attorney General is the legal adviser of the President and the prosecuting attorney for the Government. He is also charged with the direction of the administration of the Federal courts and the supervision of Federal prisons. The

Department possesses one of the finest secret service systems in the world.

*Continuing north on Vermont Avenue, we come to Thomas Circle, in which stands the bronze equestrian statue of*

**General George H. Thomas** (1816-1870), hero of Chickamauga and veteran of Indian and Mexican wars. It was designed by J. Q. A. Ward and erected by the Society of the Army of Cumberland at a cost of \$40,000. Congress ap-



propriated an additional \$25,000 for the granite pedestal on the sides of which are the bronze insignias of the Army of Cumberland. A grand parade preceded the unveiling, November 19, 1879, at which the Hon. Stanley Matthews was the principal orator. The artist's idea was "to represent his subject as having suddenly checked the movement of his horse on the summit of a slight acclivity, for the purpose of making an observation, or overlooking a field of action."

*On the other side of this circle is the*

**Memorial Luthern Church** in front of which is the heroic bronze statue of **Martin Luther** (1483-1546), German religious reformer and leader of the Protestant Reformation in Europe during the sixteenth century. Cast by Reitschel in Worms, Germany, and erected in 1884 in commemoration of the birth of Luther, November 10, 1483. The cost, including pedestal, was \$10,000.

*Entering Massachusetts Avenue, on the west side of Thomas Circle, No. 1435, on the terrace, is the **German Embassy** No. 1500 is the*

**Louise Home** for aged Southern gentlewomen, founded by Mr. William W. Corcoran in memory of his wife. Mr. Corcoran also founded the art gallery that bears his name.

*At the intersection of Massachusetts and Rhode Island Avenues, facing Scott Circle, stands the*

**Hahnemann Memorial**, erected to the memory of Samuel C. F. Hahnemann (1755-1843), famous German physician and founder of the Homeopathic method of medicine. The memorial, designed by Charles H. Niehaus, was completed in 1900.

*In the center of Scott Circle stands the bronze equestrian statue of*



**General Winfield Scott** (1786-1866) of Indian and Mexican War fame and Whig candidate for President in 1852. The statue, designed by Henry K. Brown, was erected in 1874. It is made of cannon captured during the Mexican campaigns by General Scott who is represented in full uniform of a Lieut. General. The pedestal is of large blocks of Cape Anne granite. The cost of both statue and pedestal is \$77,000.

*West of Scott Circle stands the statue of*

**Daniel Webster** (1782-1852), orator, statesman, lawyer, and U. S. Senator from Massachusetts for many terms. Participant in many famous debates, appointed Secretary of State by President Harrison, and again by President Fillmore. The statue was executed by G. Trentanove and presented to the United States by Mr. Stilson Hutchins, journalist and founder of the *Washington Post*, in 1900.

“Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable.”—Webster-Hayne debate in Senate, 1830.

*Continuing on Massachusetts Avenue the red brick building on the left side of the street between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, is the*

**Force School.** Many children of men prominent in official life received their primary education in this public school. James Garfield, grandson of an ex-President; Theodore Roosevelt, now Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Archibald Roosevelt, Quentin Roosevelt and Charles Taft, sons of ex-Presidents, attended this school. A memorial tree has been planted in the school yard for Quentin Roosevelt whose plane was shot down in France during the World War.

*Immediately ahead of us is Dupont Circle. The fountain erected in memory of*

**Admiral Samuel Francis Dupont** (1803-1865) was designed by Daniel C. French and Henry Bacon, the artists who designed the Lincoln Memorial, and was erected by relatives to replace a statue of the Admiral which has been transferred to Delaware.

*Entering Connecticut Avenue, south of the Circle, No. 1331 on the left side of the avenue, is the home of*

**Alexander Graham Bell**, scientist and author, who invented the telephone in 1876.

*On the next near corner to the right is the*

**British Embassy.** James Bryce, author of "The American Commonwealth," resided in this house while British Ambassador.

*Diagonally across the street is the Church of the Covenant, in front of which stands the statue of*

**John Witherspoon** (1723-94). It was completed in 1909 by William Couper and presented to the United States by the Witherspoon Memorial Association. Congress supplied the pedestal at a cost of \$4,000. John Witherspoon was a Presbyterian clergyman, author, president of the College of New Jersey (now Princeton), delegate from New Jersey to the Continental Congress, and one of the framers of the Constitution and signers of the Declaration of Independence.

*In a small triangle at the next intersection stands the statue of*

**Henry Wadsworth Longfellow** (1807-82), famous American poet. Author of "Evangeline," "Hiawatha," "Courtship of Miles Standish." It was presented by the Longfellow Memorial Association, May 7, 1909, Congress furnishing the pedestal at a cost of \$4,000.



Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

*Two blocks south on Connecticut Avenue, is Farragut Square and the statue of*

**Admiral David Glasgow Farragut** (1801-1870), which was designed by Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie and completed in 1881, at a cost of \$20,000. The metal for the statue was taken from the propeller of his flagship, Hartford. Admiral Farragut was appointed midshipman in the Navy at the age of ten and saw service in the War of 1812 and the War with Mexico. He acquired fame during the Civil War and had the distinction of being the first Admiral in the United States Navy.

*Facing this square, at the intersection of Seventeenth and Eye Streets, on the northeast corner, is the **Army and Navy Club**. Continuing south on Connecticut Avenue, at the intersection of H Street, on the northeast corner, is the*

**Old Home of Daniel Webster.** The famous orator and statesman resided here when he was Secretary of State.

*On the near corner of Lafayette Square, across the street, stands the statue of*

**Baron Friedrich Wilhelm Augustus Henry Ferdinand von Steuben** (1730-94), which was completed in 1910 by Albert Jaegers, at a cost of \$50,000. President Taft delivered an oration at the unveiling. The Prussian nobleman offered his services to Congress in 1778. His offer was accepted and he was appointed instructor general of the Continental Army with rank of Major General. He successfully drilled Washington's defeated army at Valley Forge during "the darkest hour in the War for Independence," cooperated with General Greene in Virginia against Benedict Arnold, and took an active part in the siege of Yorktown. After the war Congress voted him a pension of \$2,400 and presented him with a gold-hilted sword. He died in Steuben Township, N. Y., November 28, 1794.

*On the southwest corner and opposite this park is the*

**Decatur House.** Commodore Decatur, hero of the War with Tripoli, built this house and died here, having been mortally wounded in a duel in 1820; his adversary, Captain James Barron, was also mortally wounded.

*In the center of Lafayette Square stands the bronze equestrian statue of*

**Andrew Jackson** (1767-1845), the hero of the battle of



New Orleans and later the eighth President of the United States. It is made of cannon captured by Jackson in his southern campaigns; was designed and cast by Clark Mills, a sculptor from South Carolina, and cost \$32,000. The statue was unveiled on the 38th anniversary (Jan. 8, 1853) of the famous battle which was fought a month after the Treaty of Ghent (1814) concluding the war with Great Britain was signed. Stephen A. Douglas, Lincoln's political opponent, delivered an address.

*In the southwest corner of the park stands the statue of*



**Count Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur de Rochambeau** (1725-1807), a gift of France to the United States, which was unveiled in 1902, President Roosevelt being the orator of the day. It was designed by M. Hamar of Paris, and cost \$22,500. Rochambeau entered the French Army at the age of 17, and became a colonel at 22. He was dispatched at the head of an army of 6,000 French soldiers to cooperate with the Continental Army, was made Field Marshal in command of the Army of the North, and participated in

the battle of Yorktown. Before his return to France in 1783, Congress presented him with two cannon captured from the British at Yorktown.

*At the other end of the park, corner Pennsylvania Avenue and Madison Place, stands the statue of*

**Marquis de Lafayette** (1757-1834). The figures near the base are those of his compatriots, Count de Rochambeau and Chevalier Duportail of the French Army and Counts D'Estaing and De Grasse of the French Navy, who assisted

the colonists during the Revolutionary War. The female figure at the base of the statue, in front, represents America offering a sword to Lafayette. The statue, designed by the French sculptors Alexandre Falguiere and Antonin Mercié, is 45 feet from the base to the top; the figure of Lafayette, in the uniform of a general in the Continental Army, is 10 feet high. It was erected by Congress in 1891, and cost, approximately, \$50,000.

*Diagonally across the street on Pennsylvania Avenue is the*



**United States Treasury.** The first Treasury located on this site was a small wooden structure which was consumed by flames during the invasion of Washington by the British in 1814. Another building, erected soon afterwards, was likewise destroyed by fire in 1833. Three years later Congress passed an act authorizing the erection of "a fireproof building of such dimensions as may be required for the present and future accommodations." The act also provided that the walls of the structure be of the same material as that used in building the Capitol and the President's Mansion, and that the foundation walls below the surface of the earth and two feet above, shall be of the hardest and most solid rock. It was not originally intended to locate the building on this spot and thus obstruct the view of Pennsylvania Avenue—Washington's broadest street. According to Mr. Robert Mills, the architect of the building, President Jackson, who became impatient over the delay of his agents in deciding where the building should stand, inspected the site, and planting his cane in the ground in the northeast corner exclaimed to those in attendance: "Here, right here is where I want the cornerstone laid."

This imposing structure cost a little over \$6,000,000. The design is pure Grecian. The facades are adorned by 74 monolithic columns of the Ionic order, each 36 feet in height. These columns are the distinguishing feature of the building, architecturally, both for their beauty and size. The granite columns on the east front cost approximately \$5,000 apiece, and the weight of each is thirty tons.

In the sub-basement under the north wing are the vaults



in which are stored the greater portion of Uncle Sam's supply of gold and silver. One of the coin vaults contains more than a hundred million dollars. The vaults are securely protected by combination and time locks, and by an electrical protection system. A tunnel under Pennsylvania Avenue connects with the Treasury Annex across the street in which are housed the offices of the Income Tax Division.

In the Pennsylvania Avenue corridor are exhibited bars of silver and gold. The large brick, about the size of an ordinary red building brick, is valued at \$12,000. The samples of redeemed fractional paper currency are very in-

teresting. The cash room where warrants drawn upon the Treasury and presented for payment are cashed, is on the first floor directly opposite the Pennsylvania Avenue entrance.

Congress levies taxes for the support of the Government and controls the nation's purse. The Treasury collects taxes and expends this money under the direction of Congress. The Treasury has charge of the printing of all paper money, postage and revenue stamps, and the minting of coins. The printing of paper money is most interesting. (See Bureau of Engraving and Printing, page 54.)

*West of the Treasury, facing Pennsylvania Avenue, is*

**The White House**, the first building to be erected in the city by the Government. The site was selected by George Washington. Under date of March 14, 1792, the *Georgetown Weekly Ledger* carried the following advertisement:

“Washington, in the Territory of Columbia.

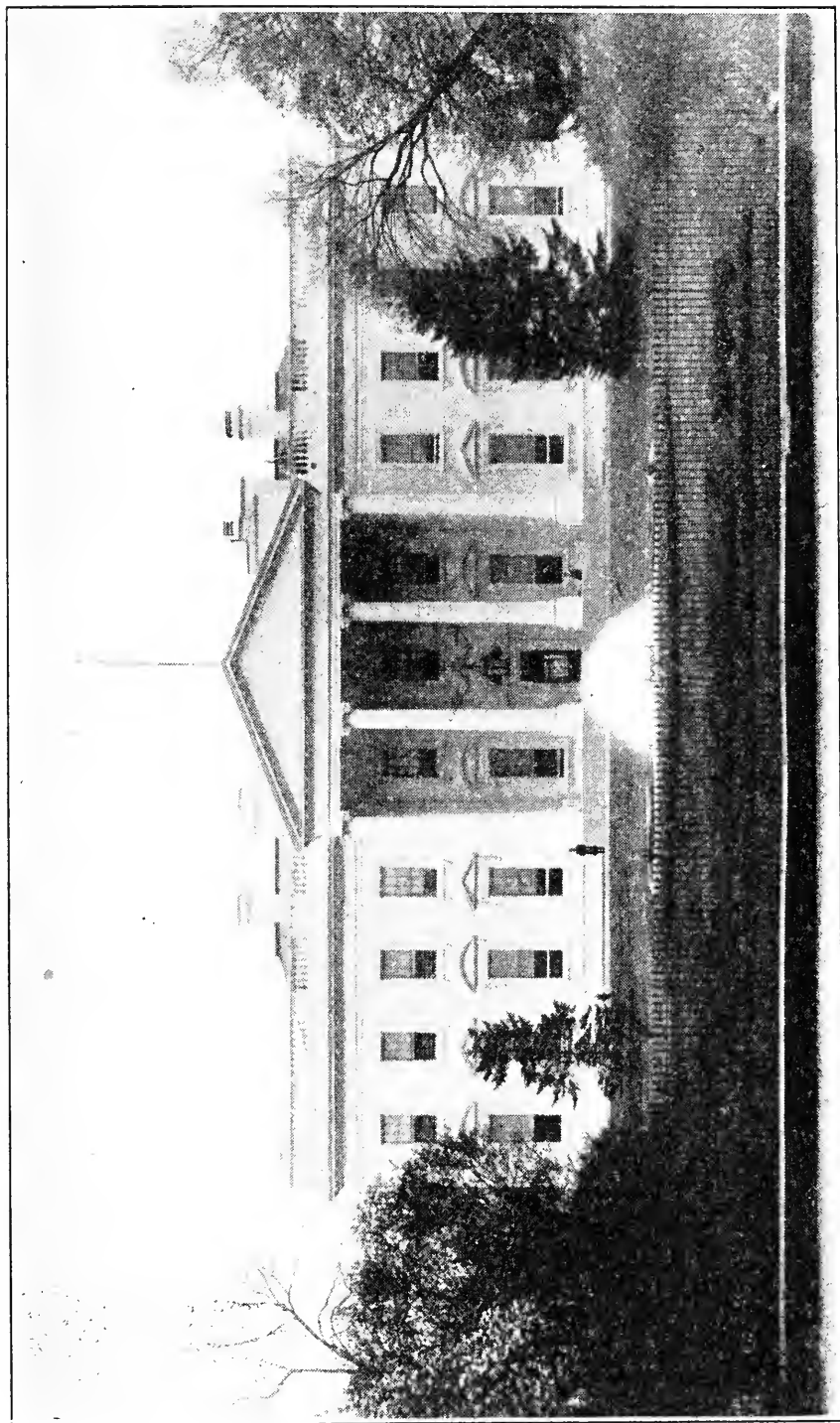
“A PREMIUM

Of five hundred dollars, or a medal of that value at the option of the party, will be given by the Commissioners of the Federal Buildings to the person who, before the fifteenth day of July next, shall produce to them the most approved plan, if adopted by them, for a **PRESIDENT'S HOUSE** to be erected in this city. The site of the building, if the artist will attend to it, will of course influence the aspect and outline of his plan, and its destination will point out to him the number, size and distribution of the apartments. It will be a recommendation of any plan, if the central part of it may be detached and erected for the present, with the appearance of a complete whole, and be capable of admitting the additional parts, in future, if they shall be wanting. Drawings will be expected of the ground plats, elevations of each front, and sections through the building in such directions as may be necessary to explain the internal structure, and an estimate of the cubic feet of brickwork composing the whole mass of the walls.

THE COMMISSIONERS.”

The design of James Hoban, a young Irish architect, was accepted and he was engaged to superintend the construction of the building. Hoban's design was modeled after the palace of the Duke of Leinster in Dublin. The cornerstone was laid October 13, 1792, amid imposing ceremonies, at which George Washington and many prominent men were present. Many men in Congress and out severely criticised the "President's Palace" because it was to be much larger and more pretentious than any private dwelling, and work was frequently delayed because appropriations were refused by Congress. Though not fully completed, President John Adams moved into the building November 1, 1800, when the seat of government was transferred from Philadelphia to Washington. The building was constructed of Virginia sandstone. It was later painted white to improve its appearance and it is doubtless from this fact that the executive mansion got its popular and later its official name—"The White House," and not because as claimed by some, the home of Mrs. Custis before her marriage to Washington was known as the "White House." George Washington never lived in the present executive mansion. In early documents the building was known as the "President's House." It was only after it was rebuilt in 1815, having been burned by the British when they captured the city in 1814, that it became popularly known as The White House. The White House is easily recognized by visitors approaching from Pennsylvania Avenue by its well-known rectangular Ionic portico in front. From the south side of the building which has a semi-circular Ionic portico, there is a fine view of the Potomac River, a portion of Virginia, and the Washington monument.

The public entrance is through the basement corridor in the east wing (opposite the Treasury). The corridor contains portraits of former mistresses of The White House. In rooms on this floor are exhibited the China used by former Presidents. The broad stairway on the right leads to the East Room, the largest chamber in the building, formerly used for state banquets but now used only for receptions. Other por-



**The White House**

tions of the building are open to visitors only on special permission. The Cabinet room is in the Executive Office in the west wing of the building. A flag always flies over the White House when the President is in the city.

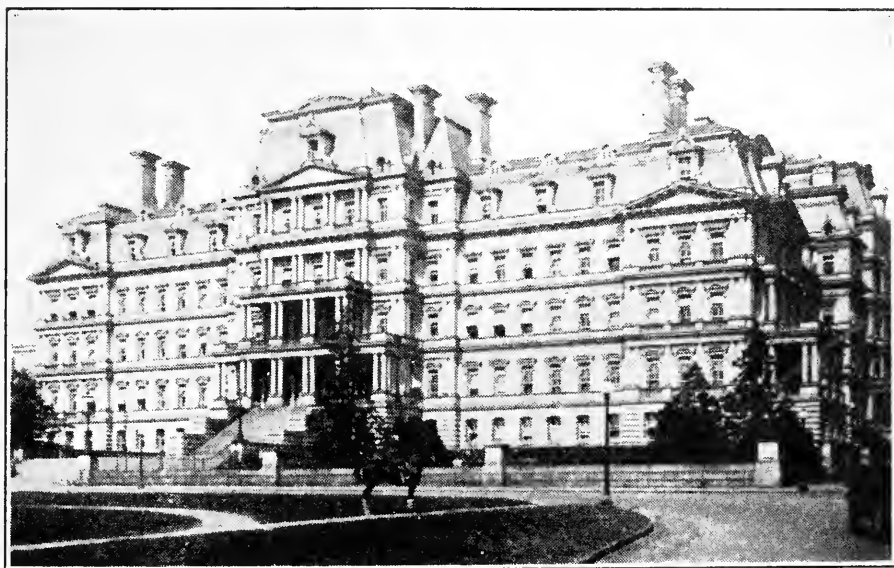
*West of the White House on Pennsylvania Avenue is the*

**State, War and Navy Building**, now occupied only by the State and War Departments, the former occupying the southern portion of the building and the latter the northern. This immense structure, designed by A. S. Mullet, the then Supervising Architect of the Treasury, is 480 feet long and 280 feet wide. It was sixteen years in building and was completed in 1887. Four buildings, harmonizing with each other and united by connecting wings, constitute this structure. The style is Italian Renaissance. There are 566 large rooms and the total length of the wide corridors is more than two miles. It was at one time considered the largest government office building in the world. The cost of the building was nearly \$11,000,000. On the roof of the building there is a copper time ball which is dropped every day at noon by an electric attachment connected with the Naval Observatory.

The State Department Library contains more than 60,000 volumes in many different languages, and numerous interesting relics. All treaties to which the United States has been a party are carefully preserved in the archives of the Department. Until recently the original draft of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States were in the custody of the State Department.

The Secretary of State is charged, under the direction of the President, with the duties appertaining to correspondence with the public ministers and the consuls of the United States, and with the representatives of foreign powers accredited to the United States; and also with negotiations of whatever character relating to the foreign affairs of the United States. He is also the medium of correspondence between the President and the chief executives of the several States of the United States. He has the custody of the great seal of the

United States, and countersigns and affixes such seal to all Executive proclamations, to various commissions, and to warrants for the extradition of fugitives from justice. He is regarded as the first in rank among the members of the Cabinet, and should the country lose both the President and Vice President, either on account of death or removal from office, he would succeed as President. He grants and issues passports, and exequaturs to foreign consuls in the United States



are issued through his office. He publishes the laws and resolutions of Congress, amendments to the Constitution, and proclamations declaring the admission of new States into the Union.

The Secretary of War is head of the War Department, and performs such duties as are required of him by law or may be enjoined upon him by the President concerning the military service. He is charged by law with the supervision of all estimates of appropriations for the expenses of the Department, including the military establishments; of all purchases of army supplies; of all expenditures for the support, transportation, and maintenance of the army, and of such expenditures of a civil nature as may be placed by Congress under his direc-

tion. He also has supervision of the United States Military Academy at West Point and of military education in the army, of the various battlefield commissions, and of the publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion.

He has charge of all matters relating to national defense and seacoast fortifications, army ordnance, river and harbor improvements, the prevention of obstruction to navigation, and the establishment of harbor lines. All plans and locations of bridges authorized by Congress to be connected over the navigable waters of the United States, require his approval.

The following historical documents are stored in this building: The original laws drafted by the Continental Congress, and all the manuscript records of that Congress in many volumes; all the original treaties made between this country and other powers, or people, together with original maps relating to same; records of all national boundary disputes and settlements with claims and original maps; all the original proclamations and Executive orders of all the Presidents, and many miscellaneous official manuscripts relating thereto; all the declarations of war and conclusions of peace; the so-called "Arrearage Books," which are the records of all unsettled claims against the United States, with a history of each.

*Across the street on the northeast corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventeenth Street is the*

**The United States Court of Claims Building**, erected in 1859 by the late William W. Corcoran as a gift to the public of the City of Washington for "the perpetual establishment and encouragement of painting, sculpture and the fine arts generally." It was designed by Mr. James Renwick, architect, and during the Civil War was used by the Government for the Quartermaster General's Department. On Washington's Birthday, 1871, Mr. Corcoran gave a grand ball and reception in the building, the proceeds of which he presented to the fund of the Washington Monument Society, and, in 1873, Mr. Corcoran's collection of rare and valuable pictures and statuary was placed in the building. The building is constructed

in the Renaissance style of architecture of brick with brown-stone facings and ornaments and with a Mansard roof containing a central pavilion and a smaller one at each corner. In eleven niches encircling the outside of the building, were placed statutes seven feet high, executed by M. Ezekiel, the sculptors and artists represented being Phidias, Raphael, Michael Angelo, Durer, Titian, Da Vinci, Rubens, Rembrandt,



Murillo, Canova, and Crawford. A pair of colossal bronze lions, cast from moulds made over the famous lions by Canova at the tomb of Clement XIII, in St. Peters, Rome, were the ornaments provided for the stone coping at the entrance of the building.

The United States Court of Claims, which is now housed in this building, occupies a position unique among the judicial establishments of the country. It was created in 1855 as the sole and exclusive tribunal in which the citizens of the United States could bring law suits against the Government. It has disposed of actions brought against the Government aggregating billions of dollars, including such important litigation as

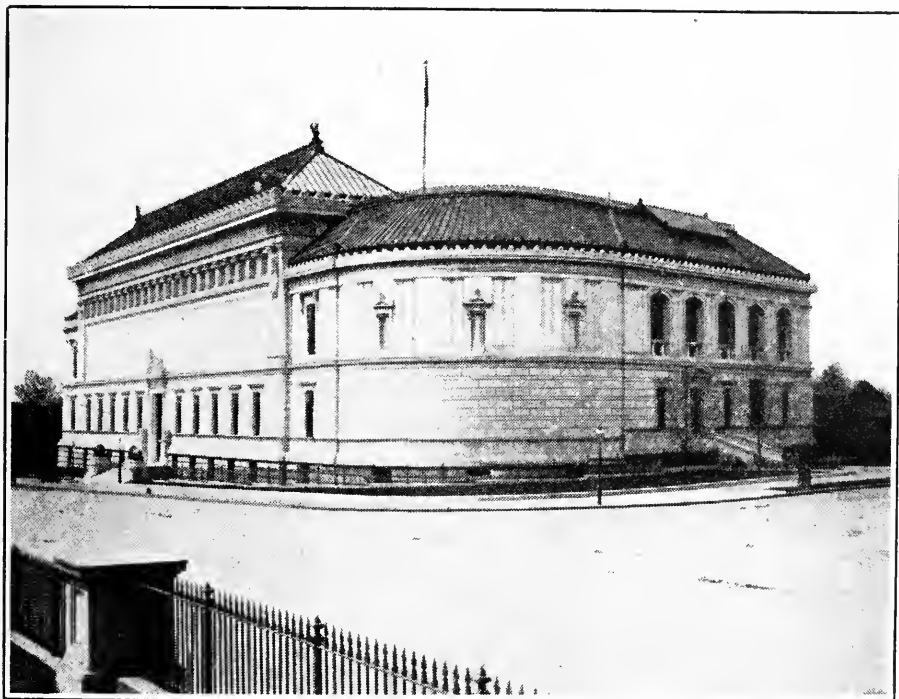
the French Spoilation Claims, and the claims arising out of the Civil War and the War with Spain. The Attorney General of the United States states that, since the establishment of the court, its duties have steadily increased, under legislation enacted from time to time enlarging its scope, "until today it is recognized that its importance is not exceeded by any other tribunal." Every conceivable issue between the citizens and their sovereign founded upon contract, express or implied, is presented to this court, which is now engaged largely in the disposition of the vast mass of claims arising out of the country's activities in the late World War. Of this class of claims \$300,000,000 have already been filed in the court, and it is estimated that the ultimate aggregate of such claims which the court will be called upon to decide will total \$2,500,000,000.

The court is constituted of a chief justice and four associate judges. It holds daily sessions, except on Saturday. The court room, besides containing the portraits of many of the celebrated jurists of the country, is furnished with the benches used in the original Hall of Representatives in the Capitol from which the speeches of such illustrious statesmen as Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun and John Randolph, "the silver-tongued orator of the Roanoke," were delivered; and which were afterwards used by the United States Supreme Court. The court is open to the public from nine o'clock to four-thirty o'clock and its attaches will explain its workings and exhibit such objects of interest as it contains.

*Going south on Seventeenth Street, at the intersection of New York Avenue, is the*

**Corcoran Gallery of Art**, which was originally located at the corner of Seventeenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue in a building now occupied by the U. S. Court of Claims. The building, its contents, and endowment fund, the gift of the late William Wilson Corcoran, were presented to the public May 10, 1869, "to be used solely for the purpose of encouraging American genius in the production and preservation of

works pertaining to the Fine Arts, and kindred objects." In accordance with the wishes of the donor, the Gallery is open to visitors free of charge at least two days in each week. The gallery also conducts the Corcoran Free Art School. The present structure was designed by Mr. Ernest Flagg of New York and was formally opened with a brilliant reception on the evening of February 22, 1897.

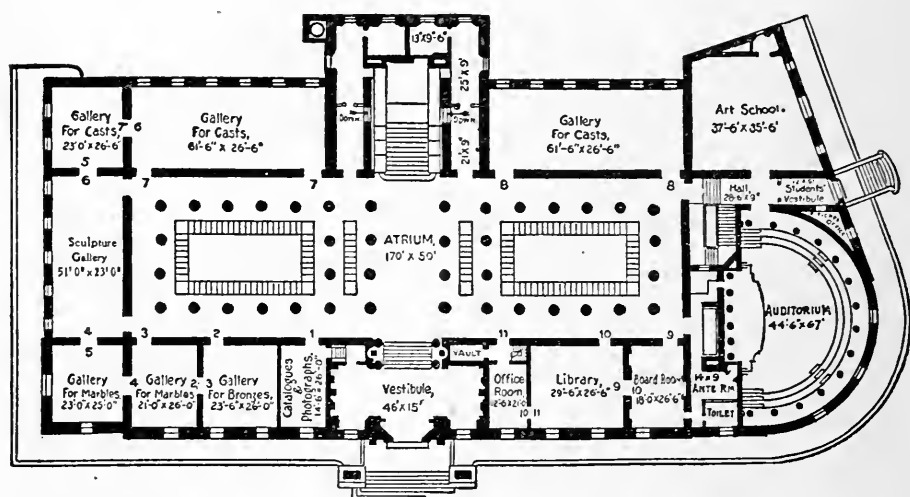


The style of architecture is Neo-Grecian, the material being white Georgia marble on a basement of Milford pink granite. The narrow frieze below the cornice, which is rich in ornamental carvings, bears in Roman letters the names of the most famous painters and sculptors of ancient and modern times. On either side of the steps leading to the main entrance, upon white pedestals, rests a colossal bronze lion cast from moulds made over the famous lions of Canova, which guard the tomb of Clement XIII, in St. Peter's, Rome.

A broad and easy flight of stairs leads directly to the main hall which is devoted to the exhibition of casts from sculptures

of the antique and Renaissance periods. The surrounding rooms, except those required for the library, contain original marbles, casts, and bronzes. The galleries on the second floor contain paintings; all are admirably adapted for their purposes and perfectly lighted whether for day or night exhibitions. The auditorium and Art School are in the north or New York Avenue side of the building.

A prospectus of the Art School connected with the gallery



PLAN OF FIRST STORY

### The Corcoran Gallery of Art

may be had on application to the Secretary of the Art School.

The Gallery is open to the public as follows:

On Sundays, from 1:30 to 4:30 P. M.

On Mondays, from 12 M to 4:30 P. M.

On Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays from 9 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.

On Christmas Day and July 4th it is closed to the public, but on other public holidays it is open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

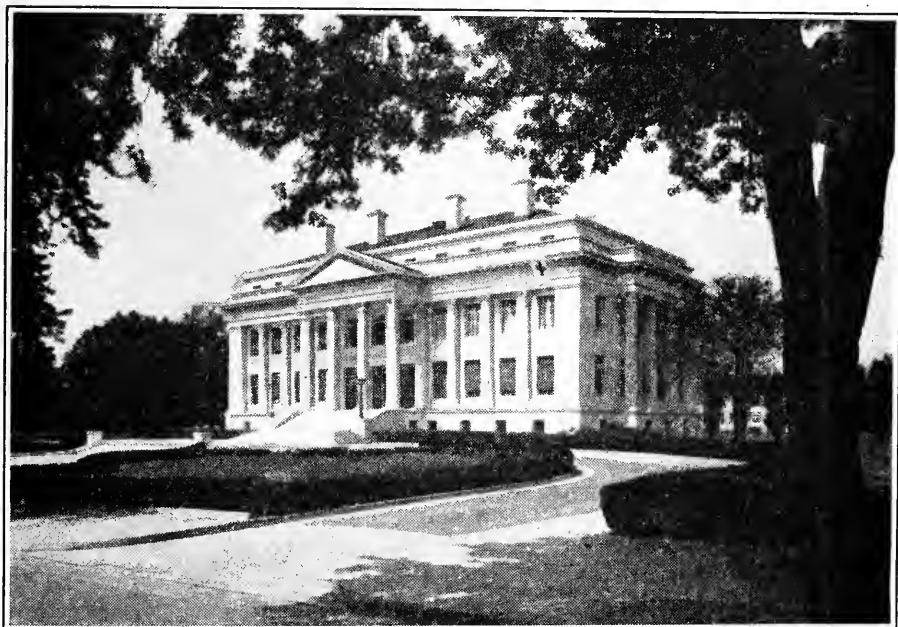
On public holidays and Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays the admission is free.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays an admittance fee of 25 cents is charged.

Photographs of the principal paintings and other works of art in the Gallery are for sale at the door.

*The next marble structure on this street is the*

**American Red Cross**, a three-storied white temple with stately Corinthian columns, erected as a memorial to the heroic women of the Civil War. The idea of such a fitting memorial originated in the mind of Major General Barlow who answered President Lincoln's call for volunteers in 1861, and whose wife, a member of the Sanitary Commission, the fore-



*Photo by American Red Cross*

runner of the American Red Cross, died in 1864, a victim of typhus contracted in her untiring labors among the suffering fighters. To Captain Scrymser, his comrade-in-arms, and Miss Mabel T. Boardman is due the credit for this National Headquarters of the American Red Cross.

An act of Congress in October, 1913, authorized the erection of a building, monumental in design and character, to cost not less than \$700,000, to be used as a permanent headquarters of the American Red Cross. Provision was also made for the payment of a part contribution amounting to \$400,000. This amount was secured before the laying of the cornerstone, Captain James A. Scrymser contributing \$100,000.

As we enter the building our attention is attracted by a marble tablet on the landing of the white stairway. We pause to read the inscription in letters of gold:

A MEMORIAL

Built by the Government of the United States  
and Patriotic Citizens

TO THE WOMEN OF THE NORTH  
AND THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH

Held in Loving Memory

By a now United Country

That their labors to mitigate the sufferings of  
the sick and the wounded in war may be perpetuated  
this memorial is dedicated to the service of  
The American Red Cross

On the broad ledges of the three high windows just above stand three busts by Hiram Powers, personifying "Faith," "Hope," and "Charity." The most interesting place on the second floor is the assembly room, on the left of the stairway, containing the three famous memorial windows made by Louis C. Tiffany of New York.

"At the left stands St. Filomena, who was famed for her miraculous powers of healing, a stately, fairhaired figure with a youthful face and wistful violet eyes. Her robe is gray and her hands rest on the Red Cross shield at her feet. Behind her troop her handmaidens, Mercy, Hope, Faith and Charity, coming down a woodland glade, with flowers growing at their feet. Hope bears a banner with the symbolic anchor, Faith a torch, Mercy a flagon of wine and Charity a basket of fruit. Blue-gray skies and billowy clouds form the background, which is common to the three windows, imparting a continuity, not only in color but in atmosphere, and lending a soft neutral tone to the whole that but enhances the richness of the deeper and stronger pigments. This, the west window, was the gift of the Women's Relief Corps of the North.

"The window on the right shows Una, of Spenser's Faerie Queen, typifying fortitude, her apron spilling roses, symbolic

of good deeds. Her attendants are with her, one bearing a white banner on which blazes a golden heart, another a cross, another a lamp—the lamp of wisdom. This window was the gift of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

“The central panel is perhaps the most impressive. It was the joint gift of the two organizations. It shows a good Samaritan in armor—the Red Cross knight, giving a healing draught to a wounded comrade. Above, as if in mirage, ride armored horsemen, some carrying spears, some white banners with the Red Cross. This typifies the Red Cross in war, riding side by side with the armies and succoring the wounded. The colors of this window are rich beyond description.”

Fifteen thousand dollars were contributed by Mrs. Adolphus Busch of St. Louis for the interior finishings and furniture of this room.

In the South Transept opposite the Assembly Hall, hangs the picture, “Thine is the Glory.” It was painted by Luis Mora from a composite picture made by J. G. Kitchell, former major in the United States Army, by superimposing, one upon the other, hundreds of photographs of Red Cross workers in the World War.

The Museum in the basement was opened in September, 1919, as a memorial to all Red Cross Workers of the World War. It contains miniature models of Red Cross activities. A model of the first Emergency Canteen opened by the American Red Cross for the refugees returning to the devastated area of France, shows, in the foreground, the ruins of the little village of Vaux captured by American troops in July, 1918. In the background may be seen the historic Marne, Chateau-Thierry and Belleau Woods. Another model shows a surgical dressings’ workroom operating at its full capacity.

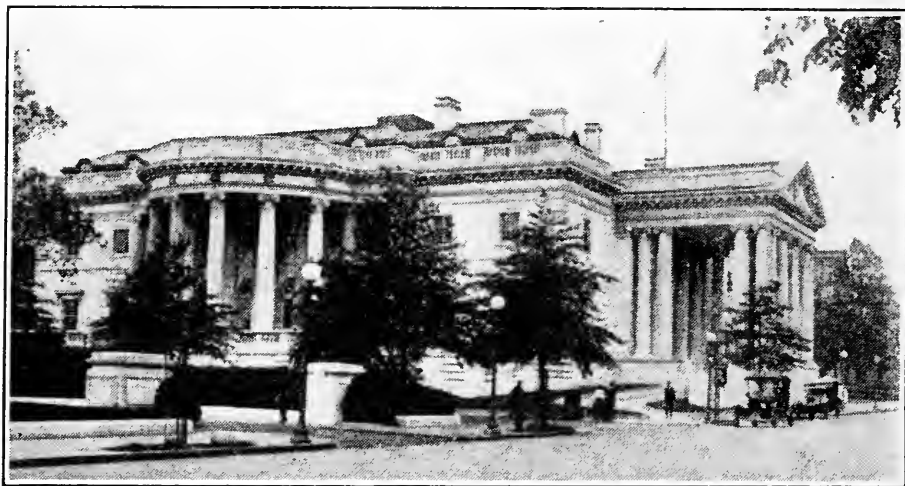
A highly interesting model is that of the famous Tent City in Paris, known to every doughboy in France who obtained leave of absence to visit “gay Paree.” Here beds and food were provided daily for 1,500 men on leave.

Other exhibits are Civil War relics, and the work of the Junior Red Cross during the World War.

Visitors are welcome between the hours of 9:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, when the hours are from 11:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M.

*The next marble structure on this street is the*

**Memorial Continental Hall**, headquarters of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. Edward Pearce Casey of New York City was the architect. During the work of excavation the workmen unearthed a por-



tion of a floor of a house said to have been the former residence of James Madison. The cornerstone was laid April 19, 1904, during the Thirteenth Continental Congress, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, the gavel used being the one with which George Washington laid the cornerstone of the Capitol in 1793.

The society was organized in Washington, D. C., October 11, 1890, with eighteen members. Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of Benjamin Harrison, the President of the United States, was elected as the first President General. The objects of the society, as stated in its Constitution, are:

1. To perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in

relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

2. To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

3. To cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

The hall was constructed of Vermont marble and resembles classic buildings of the Revolutionary period in design and general appearance. The roof of the front portico is supported by sixteen immense drum columns. The three pairs of bronze doors at the front entrance are memorial gifts. Every state has its part in the completion of the building and in furnishings of various kinds, doors, stairs, electroliers, statuary, books, pictures—all being suitably marked as the gifts of States, Chapters and members, while twenty-three States, two Chapters, and the G. A. R. Society have distinct rooms bearing their names as having been finished and furnished by them.

The auditorium has a seating capacity of 2,000. During the week of the Continental Congress, the Betsy Ross flag, a gift of the Flag House Chapter of Philadelphia, hangs suspended from the ceiling. Brilliantly colored flags hang from the cornice of the auditorium representing each state of the Union. These flags are arranged according to the States ratifying the Constitution, beginning with Delaware, 1787, and closing with Arizona, 1912. Each flag is the gift of the Daughters of the

State it represents. The table on the platform is a reproduction of the one on which the Declaration of Independence was signed.

The Conference on the Limitation of Armaments, called by Secretary of State Hughes, convened in this building November 12, 1921.

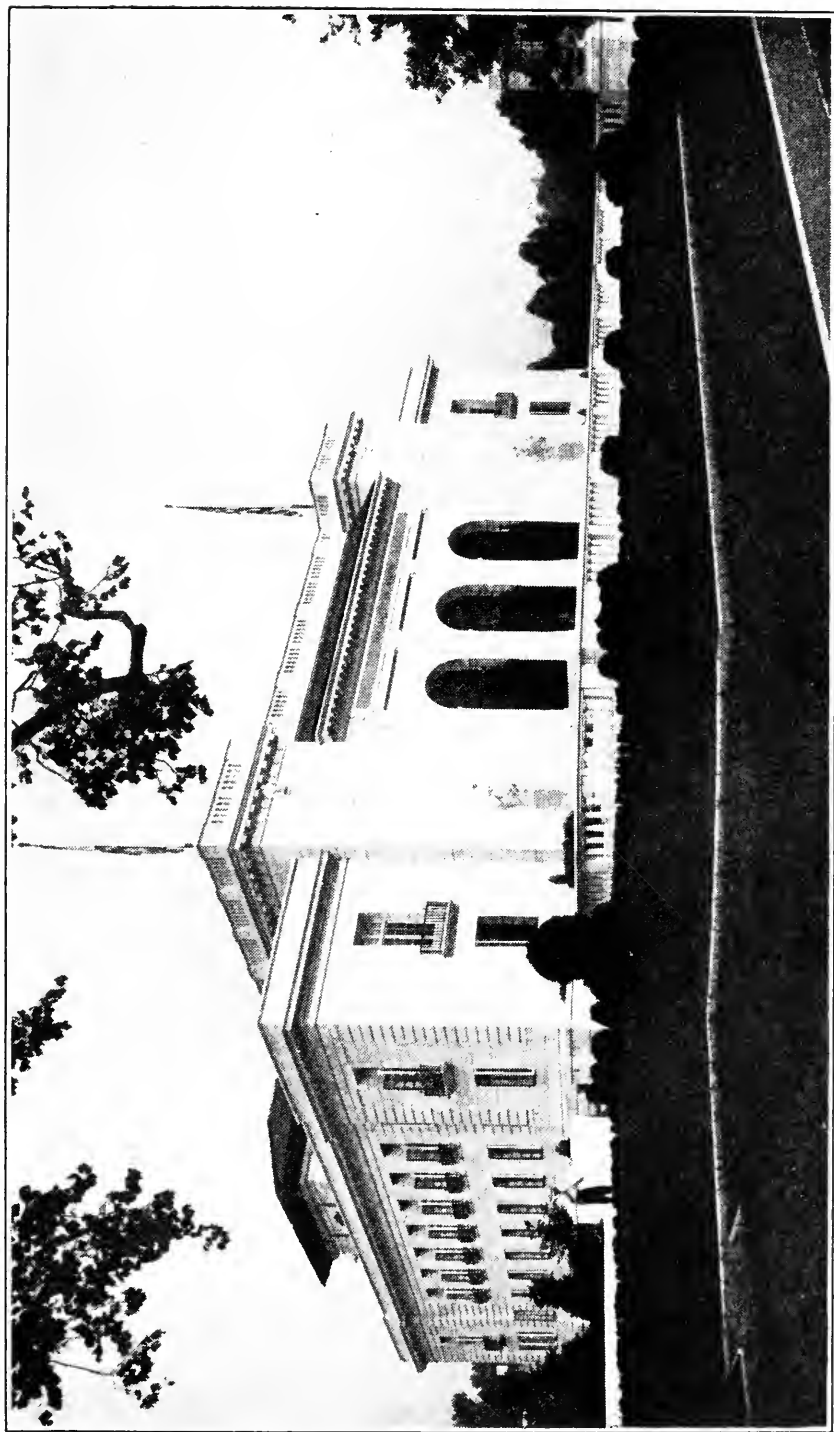
The building is open to visitors from 11 until 3 daily, except Sundays, with guide service free.

*The last marble structure on this street is the*

**Pan-American Union**, the official international organization of the twenty-one Republics of the Western Hemisphere, founded and maintained by them for the purpose of fostering friendship, commerce, intercourse, and peace. It is supported through their joint contributions, each nation annually paying that part of the budget of expenses which its population bears to the total population of all the Republics. Its general control reposes in a governing board made up of the diplomatic representatives in Washington of the twenty Latin-American governments and the Secretary of State of the United States, the latter being ex officio chairman thereof. It is strictly international in its scope, purpose, and control. Each nation has equal authority in its administration with every other nation, and the influence of no one nation predominates. The executive officers are a Director General and an Assistant Director, chosen by this board.

The monumental structure, representing an investment of \$1,100,000, of which the American republics contributed \$250,000 and Mr. Andrew Carnegie \$850,000, is located in a tract of land covering five acres. The cornerstone was laid May 11, 1908, and the building dedicated and occupied April 26, 1910. The architecture represents a combination of the classical with the Spanish renaissance. The architects were Albert Kelsey and Paul P. Cr  t of Philadelphia, who were selected in open competition from among seventy-five of the leading architects of the United States.

The main entrance has three monumental doors of bronze

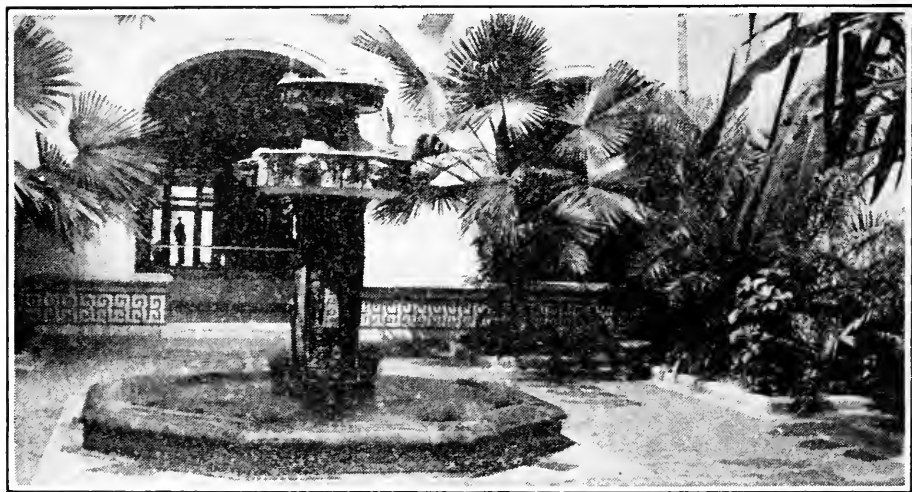


Pan-American Union

*Courtesy of Pan-American Union*

and glass, and is flanked on the north by a group of statuary representing North America, done by Gutzon Borglum, and on the south by another representing South America, done by Isidore Konti. On the pylon above the North American group is a panel or bas relief representing Washington's Farewell to His Generals. The corresponding panel on the southern pylon is the meeting of San Martin and Bolivar, the liberators of South America. Over the northern panel is the eagle of North America; over the southern, the condor of South America. The borders and friezes running around the building are copied from old structures in Latin America.

Within the entrance is a lofty vestibule, ornamented by four bronzes representing Enlightenment, Love of Country, Law, and Concord. On the left is a reception room finished in Oregon fir; on the right a ladies' retiring room. The vestibule opens upon a typical Latin American patio or courtyard,



Patio

in the center of which is a fountain designed by Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney. The flooring in tile, reproduces figures of the Aztec and Incan temples. The plants and flowers are representative of the flora of tropical America. Under the cornice appear the coats of arms of the American republics and the names of men prominent in their industry. The glass roof above, operated by electricity, can be closed in winter for

the protection of the plants, but is kept open in the summer. In the rear of the patio is a wide corridor now used for exhibits of the Latin American countries, and back of that a large reading and reference room containing a raised map of Latin America giving an excellent idea of the area and physical characteristics of the southern republics. On both southern and northern sides of the building are capacious, well-lighted offices for the staff of the institution. On the north side is the Library containing 50,000 volumes, with a capacity for twice this number. The second floor, approached from the vestibule by two grand stairways on either side of the patio, contains a broad corridor or foyer in which are suspended the national flags of the American republics. On either side and in the adjoining corridors are the busts of representative statesmen and heroes of the American nations. This foyer opens upon the "Hall of the Americas," a large salon 100 feet in length and 70 feet in width, intended for international conferences and other appropriate ceremonies and functions.

In the grounds to the rear of the main structure is a beautiful sunken garden and pool. Adjoining the garden is the building of the "Pan-American Annex" with a three-arched loggia of Aztec tiling. The figure presiding over the pool is an enlargement of the famous "Sad Indian" of Aztec mythology. The tile effect in the loggia is an effort to reproduce the best work of the earlier days of Latin America. The figures recall the mythological period of the Aztecs and Incas.

Committees of the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments met in this building.

The building is open to visitors from 9:30 A. M. to 4:00 P. M.

*Going around the corner of the Pan-American Building, a short distance across the street on B street, are the*

**Navy and Munitions Buildings.** The two buildings considered as a group exceed in volume and floor space any other office building in the world regardless of type; indeed, it is thought that no existing office building is larger than either

one of the two. In rapidity of construction also a new record was established for an enterprise of this magnitude. The contract was let on February 25, 1918; on August 17 the first occupants moved in; and the buildings were completely occupied for the transaction of business by the first week of October.

The Navy Department building consists of nine wings, 60 feet wide and 500 feet long, with a "head house" 860 feet long, while that for the War Department embraces eight wings, connected by a head house 784 feet long. Accommodations are afforded for approximately 10,000 employees, and the close correlation of bureaus thus made possible has greatly increased the efficiency of both departments.

A few illustrations make the magnitude of these buildings more vividly apparent. The total floor area is approximately 1,800,000 square feet, or more than 41 acres. The several wings, if joined end to end, would form a structure 60 feet wide presenting a facade of three stories  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles in length. A complete circuit of all the exterior walls would require a journey of 4 miles. The amount of electric wire utilized is 469,500 feet, or 89 miles; 50 carloads of radiators were installed in the heating system, connected by 27 miles of piping; 23 carloads of pitch were utilized in the roofing.

Both buildings were erected under a single contract.

Navy Building cost approximately \$3,292,145.

Munitions Building cost approximately \$2,926,351.

The Navy Building contains the offices of the Secretary of the Navy and the United States Shipping Board.

Radio messages flashed by the Arlington towers are sent out by operators sitting within the building.

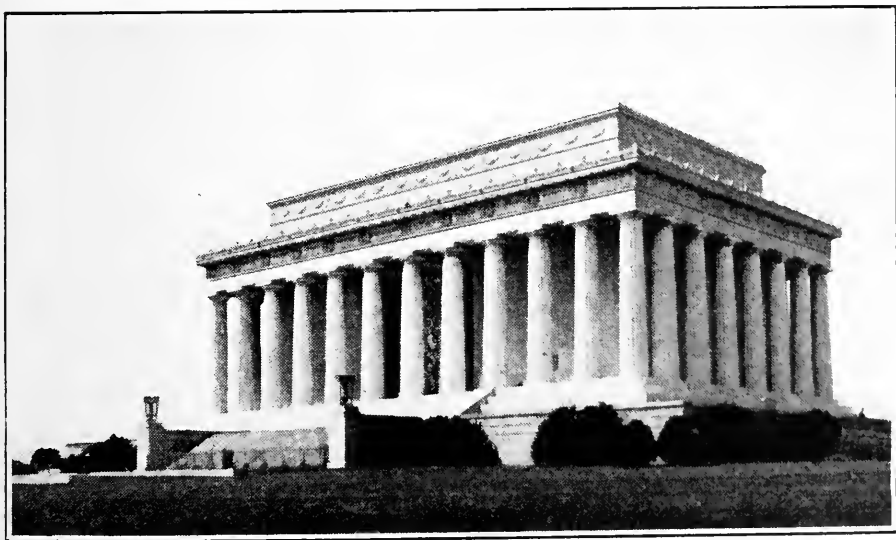
*Immediately south of the Navy and Munitions Buildings in Potomac Park stands the*

**Lincoln Memorial**, erected by Congress and designed by Mr. Henry Bacon. The marble structure, classic in architecture, has a frontage of 156 feet and a depth of 84 feet. Around the top of the exterior walls are the names of all the

States. It is located on the axis with the Washington Monument and the Capitol. The location chosen by the architect is significant. At the one end of the axis is the Capitol, a monument to the Government of a great nation; about a mile distant stands the Washington Monument, a monument to the Father of his Country; at the other end is the monument to Abraham Lincoln, the man who preserved the Union; and within sight across the river is Arlington National Cemetery, where those who fought in order "that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth" are buried.

There are four outstanding features to the memorial: a statue of the man, a memorial of his Gettysburg speech, a memorial of his second inaugural address, and a symbol of the Union of the United States which he saved. Each feature is related to the others by means of design and position.

In the center of the memorial is the statue of Lincoln, a seated figure, heroic in size, expressing the martyr's humane personality. It was executed by Daniel C. French. In the smaller halls at each side are the bronze tablets containing the Great Emancipator's second inaugural address and his Gettysburg speech. The thirty-six columns of the colonnade surrounding the walls represent the States of the Union at the



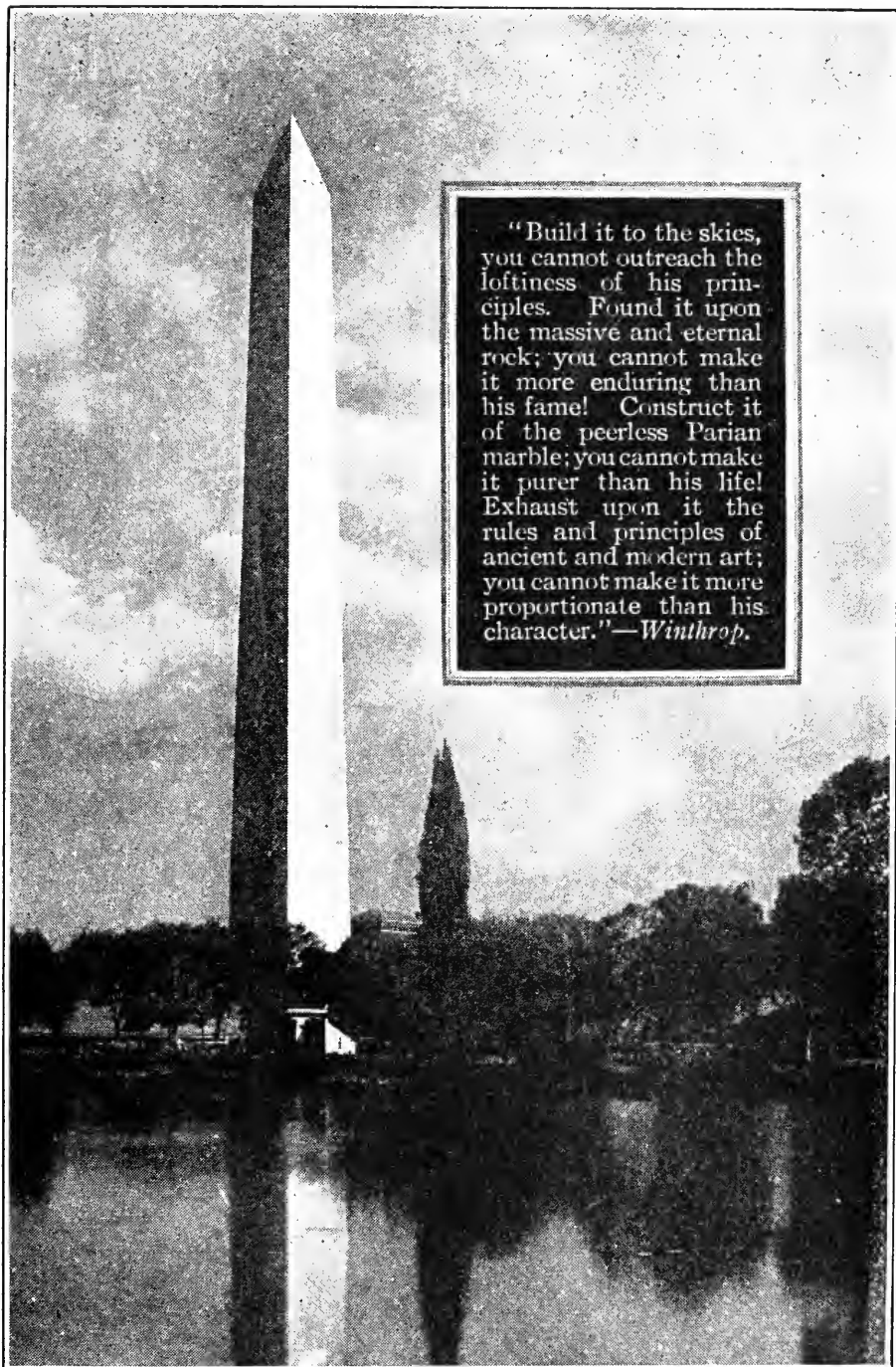
time of his death. On the walls above the colonnade and supported at intervals by American eagles, are forty-eight memorial festoons, one for each State.

The huge allegorical paintings, almost the size of a tennis court, near the addresses are the work of Jules Guerin.

*A short distance south (there are several avenues of approach) is the*

**Washington Monument.** The cornerstone, weighing 12 tons, was laid July 4, 1848. Robert C. Winthrop, the then Speaker of the House of Representatives, was the principal orator at the exercises. In 1856, at a height of 156 feet, work stopped for lack of funds, and it was not until 1876, twenty years later, that work was resumed. The capstone, weighing 3,300 pounds, was set in December, 1884, and the dedication took place Saturday, February 21, 1885, on the eve of the 153d anniversary of Washington's birth. The monument was opened to the public October 9, 1888. The total cost of construction was \$1,187,710, of which amount \$300,000 was contributed by private subscription.

The monument is 555 feet high; the apex is a solid pyramid of aluminum. The foundation is a mass of rock and concrete 126.5 feet square and 38 feet deep. The shaft is 55 feet square at the base and the walls are 15 feet thick. The shaft tapers gradually one-fourth inch to a foot so that at an elevation of about 500 feet, where the pyramidal roof begins, the walls have a thickness of but 18 inches. The granite walls of the interior contain memorial stones from all parts of the world, beginning at a height of 30 feet and stopping at 290 feet. The beautiful carvings and inscriptions on some of them are worth while seeing. An elevator, provided with a telephone, takes visitors to the top landing, 516 feet above the ground, where two windows on each side afford a magnificent view of the Potomac and Virginia. The elevator can carry a maximum load of 35 persons; 5 minutes are required for the ascent. The strength of the elevator has been thoroughly tested. However, there are 898 steps in the staircase to accommodate those who prefer to walk.



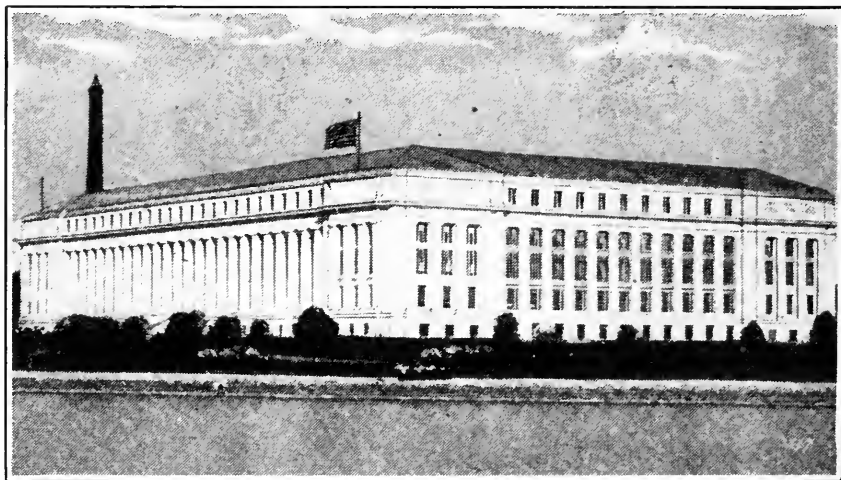
"Build it to the skies,  
you cannot outreach the  
loftiness of his prin-  
ciples. Found it upon  
the massive and eternal  
rock; you cannot make  
it more enduring than  
his fame! Construct it  
of the peerless Parian  
marble; you cannot make  
it purer than his life!  
Exhaust upon it the  
rules and principles of  
ancient and modern art;  
you cannot make it more  
proportionate than his  
character."—*Winthrop.*

Washington Monument

*Traversing the Monument Grounds in a southeasterly direction until we reach Fourteenth Street where, turning to the right and continuing south, we find between B and C Streets, on the near side of Fourteenth Street, the*

**Bureau of Engraving and Printing**, known as the world's largest engraving plant. It designs, prints, and finishes all paper moneys, stamps and securities of the Government. The public is not permitted to see the engravers at work on the plates, but other interesting operations may be viewed from specially constructed mezzanine galleries on each floor. Guides take visitors through the galleries (1800 feet in length), thus eliminating the possibility of any loss of securities or interference with the work. From the galleries one may see girls deftly counting sheets of uncut paper money and stamps. Paper money is counted more than fifty times in the various stages of its manufacture before it is ready for circulation.

This building, occupied since 1914, is the most modern type of factory building in the United States. While the exterior is classic and monumental in style, the wings, which are utilized for factory purposes, are constructed along modern factory lines. The building, 505 feet long and 296 feet deep, consists of a basement, four stories and attic; it is in the form of the letter "E" but with four wings instead of three, making three open courts. It is strictly fireproof. To mini-



mize the use of artificial light and to secure better health of employees, the window space is the maximum possible, 60 per cent of the wall space being glass.

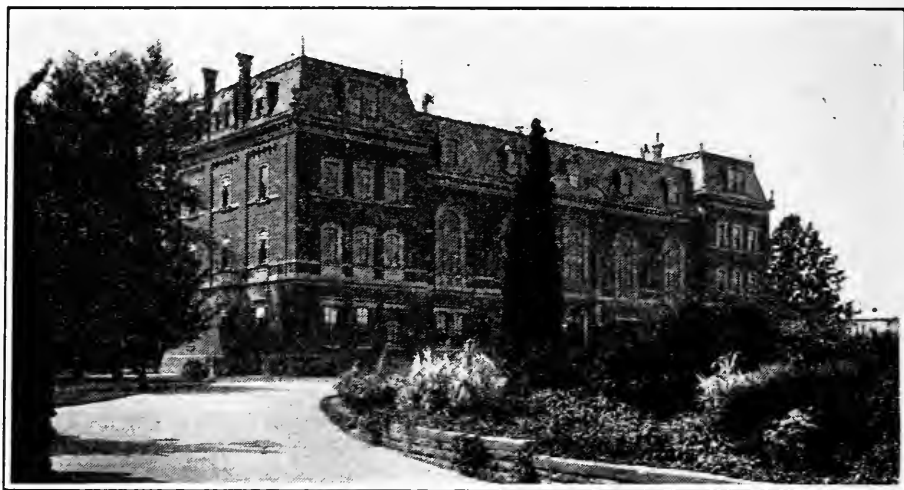
None of the employees are permitted to leave the building during lunch hour, as each individual employee is held accountable for the securities which he or she is handling during the working hours. To permit them to leave the building would necessitate a check or count, which would be too expensive. For this reason the employees conduct a co-operative lunch room, the government furnishing the necessary fixtures, kitchen utensils, etc. Provision has been made for lunch rooms on the roofs of the two center wings, thus permitting the employees to secure fresh air during lunch periods and, at the same time, to be kept within reasonable bounds.

*Returning on Fourteenth Street (going north) and taking the first road cutting through the park on the right, the big red structure is the Administrative Building of the*

**Department of Agriculture**, which was completed in 1868. It houses the offices of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, together with those of some other administrative officials. As it contains nothing but offices it is of no particular interest to visitors, there being no museum or other point of interest in it. The beautiful grounds in which the building is situated are, however, worthy of a visit.

South of the Administrative Building are the east and west wings of what will some day be the main building of the department. These buildings are known as Laboratory A and Laboratory B and contain the Bureau of Animal Industry, Bureau of Plant Industry, and the Bureau of Insecticides and Fungicides. The green houses are located at the corner of Twelfth and B Streets Northwest.

The department is comparable to a university, with its various bureaus for research and its laboratories. The work of the department is divided into three types of activity: (1) research, or the scientific study of the fundamental problems of agriculture; (2) extension or education work, or the dis-



semination of the information developed through the department's experiments and discoveries; (3) regulation or administration of various statutes with whose enforcement the department is charged.

The Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics studies the farmer's economic problems with a view to reducing costs and increasing profits through a better organization of the farm and a better adjustment of production to the demands of the market. Especial attention is given to cost of production, farm organization, farm finance, the geographical distribution of types of farming, the supply and use of labor, land utilization and land tenure, and farm life studies.

The Bureau of Animal Industry has charge of the work of the department relating to the live-stock industry. In general it deals with the investigation, control, and eradication of diseases of animals, the inspection and quarantine of live stock, the inspection of meat and meat products, and with animal husbandry and dairying.

The Bureau of Plant Industry studies plant life in all its relations to agriculture.

The Forest Service administers the national forests; studies forest conditions and methods of forest utilization; investigates the mechanical and physical properties of woods and the processes employed in the manufacture of forest products;

and gathers information concerning the needs of the various wood-using industries and the relation of forests to the public welfare generally.

The Bureau of Chemistry is concerned with analytical work and investigation under the food and drugs act, questions of agricultural chemistry of public interest, and other chemical investigations referred to it by the Government.

The Bureau of Soils investigates the relation of soils to climate and organic life; studies the texture and composition of soils in the fields and laboratory; maps the soils and studies the fertilizer resources of the country.

The Bureau of Entomology studies insects in their economic relation to agriculture and agricultural products and to the health of man and animals; experiments with the introduction of beneficial insects; makes tests with insecticides and insecticide machinery; and identifies insects sent in by inquirers.

The Bureau of Biological Survey has charge of the work of the department relating to the control and conservation of wild birds and mammals and the investigation of their relation to agriculture.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates is organized for the purpose of collecting, compiling, abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, and interpreting statistical data relating to agriculture. It publishes the Monthly Crop Report of the department, embodying current statistics relating to acreage, yield, condition, and production of crops, numbers of live stock, and value of farm products.

The Bureau of Markets acquires and disseminates information regarding the marketing and distribution of farm and nonmanufactured food products. Its work is divided into four branches—investigational, demonstrational, service, and regulatory. Through its investigational work it obtains basic information of fundamental importance regarding marketing methods and conditions. Demonstrational work is conducted regarding standardization, grading, packing, and shipping of commodities, the use of the accounting system devised by the

bureau, and other matters. In its service work the bureau issues reports giving information regarding the supply, commercial movement, disposition, and market prices of fruits and vegetables, live stock and meats, dairy and poultry products, grain, hay, feeds, and seeds, and regarding opportunities for American farm products in foreign countries. Regulatory work is performed in connection with the enforcement of the United States cotton futures, grain standards, and standard basket acts, and in connection with the administration of the United States warehouse act.

For the Weather Bureau, under this department, see page 117.

*Crossing Twelfth Street going east we come to the grounds of the*

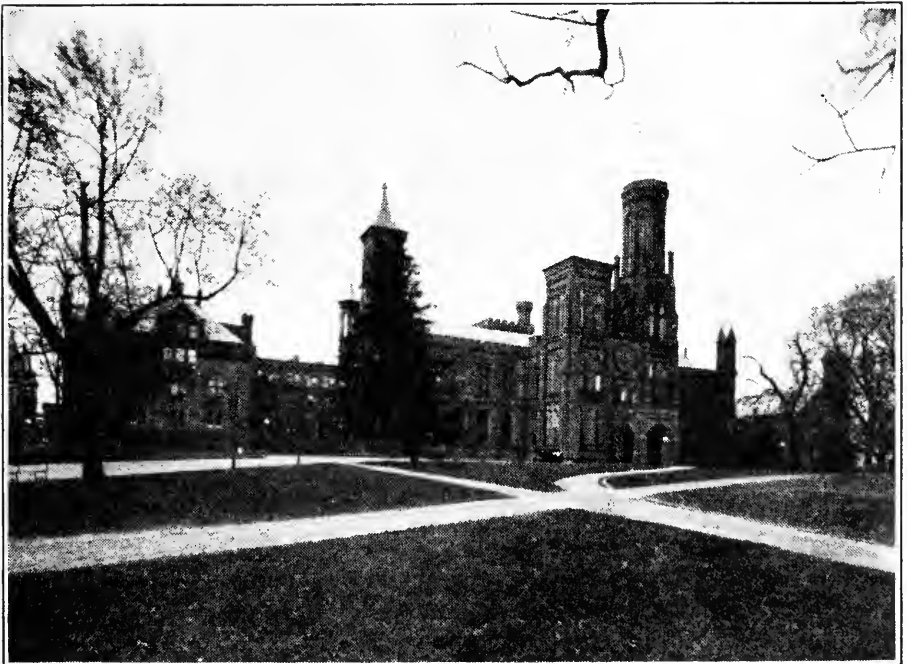
**Smithsonian Institution.** The four large buildings house the offices, laboratories and exhibition halls of the Institution, created by Act of Congress in 1846, under the terms of the will of James Smithson, an Englishman, who, in 1826, bequeathed his fortune to the United States of America "to found, at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." From the accumulated income of the bequest, the Smithsonian building was erected (1847-1855) on land given to the Institution by the United States.

In its organization the Institution is legally an "Establishment," having as its members the President of the United States, the Vice President, the Chief Justice, and the President's Cabinet. It is governed by a Board of Regents consisting of the Vice President and the Chief Justice of the United States, three members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives, and six citizens of the United States, appointed by joint resolution of Congress. The Regents elect one of their number as Chancellor, usually the Chief Justice, who is the presiding officer. The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, elected by the Regents, is its executive officer and the director of its activities. Dr. Samuel Pierpont Langley, astronomer, physicist, and aeronautical in-

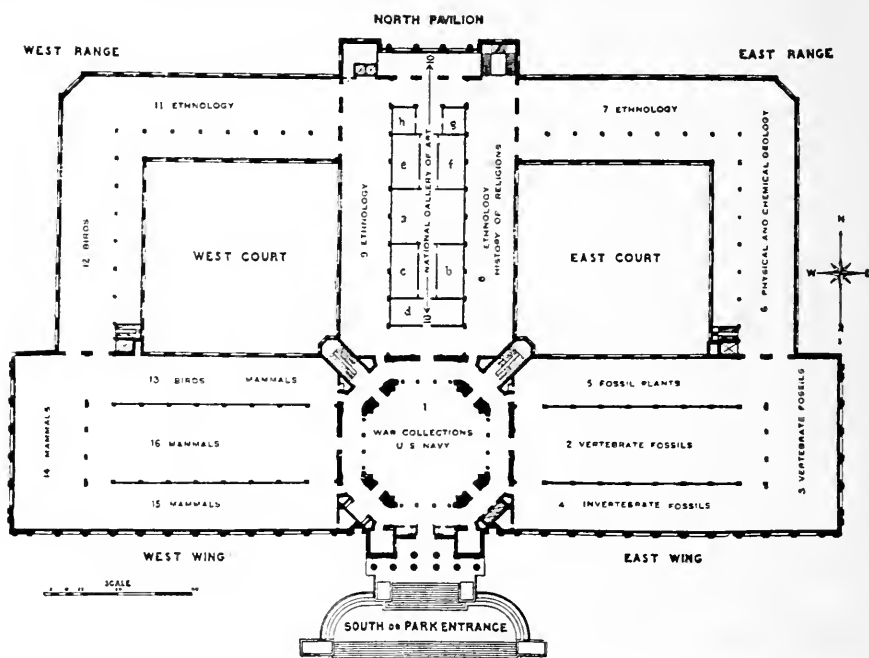
vestigator, whose research in the field of aerodynamics made the aeroplane of today possible, served as Secretary of the Institution from 1887 to 1906. Models of his first aeroplanes are exhibited in the Arts and Industries building.

The Smithsonian Institution has administrative charge of seven branches which grew out of its early activities and which are now supported through appropriations by Congress. These are the National Museum; the National Gallery of Art, including the Freer Gallery of Art; the International Exchange Service; the Bureau of American Ethnology; the National Zoological Park; the Astrophysical Observatory, and the United States Regional Bureau of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.

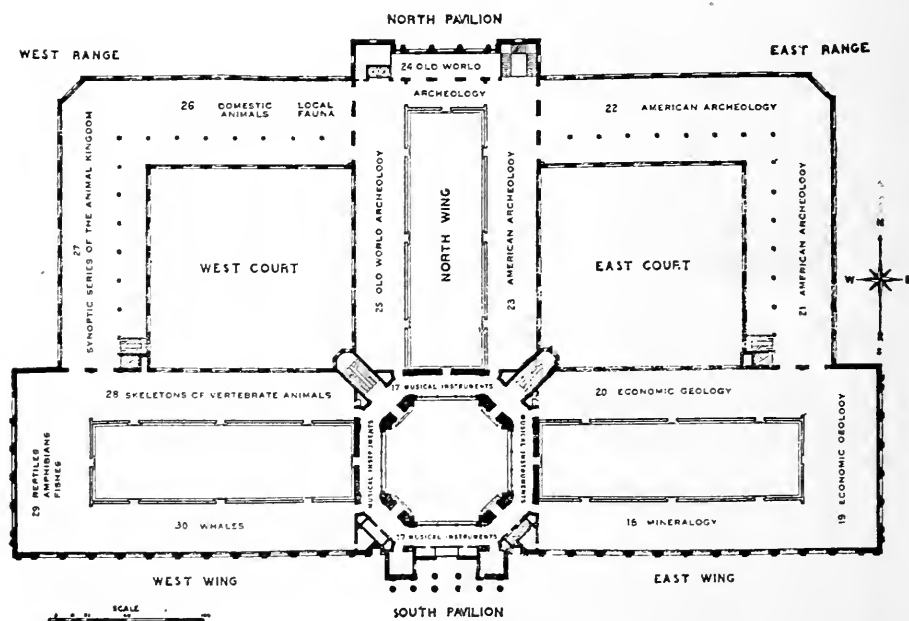
**The Smithsonian Building** (the red stone building on the right), completed in 1855, contains the administrative offices of the Institution, the Bureau of American Ethnology, libraries, the National Herbarium, the exhibits of Graphic Arts, and the offices of the International Exchange Service and the Regional Bureau for the United States of the Inter-



**The Smithsonian Institution**



U. S. National Museum  
Natural History Building, First Floor



U. S. National Museum  
Natural History Building, Second Floor

national Catalogue of Scientific Literature. The Bureau of American Ethnology is engaged in the collection and publication of information relating to the American Indians and the natives of Hawaii. The International Catalogue of Scientific Literature publishes an annual classified index to the literature of science. The organization consists of a central bureau in London and thirty-three regional bureaus established in, and supported by, the principal countries of the world. That for the United States is supported by annual appropriation from Congress, administered by the Smithsonian Institution. The International Exchange Service conducts an exchange of official journals and governmental documents with similar agencies in foreign countries.

### **THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM**

The United States National Museum is the depository of the national collections. It is especially rich in the natural history of America, including zoology, botany, geology, paleontology, archeology and ethnology, and has extensive series relating to the arts and industries and American history.

**The Natural History Building of the National Museum** is the massive white granite structure located directly north of the Smithsonian building. It is four stories high with a frontage of 561 feet, a depth of 365 feet, and a height of 82 feet. It houses the extensive collections and the laboratories of the departments of anthropology, biology and geology. The notable collections of African animals made by the Roosevelt, Rainey and other expeditions are here installed. A vast collection of material relating to the World War accumulated with the cooperation of the War and Navy Departments is temporarily exhibited here. This collection embraces between thirty and forty thousand objects, such as field guns, machine guns, small arms, tanks, trucks, models of vessels, uniforms and insignia of all kinds of the United States soldier and of the Allies, engineering and medical apparatus, and captured material.

The collections of the National Gallery of Art also provisionally exhibited in this building contain works by American and foreign artists. The Ralph Cross Johnson collection of masterpieces and the Harriet Lane Johnston collection are particularly noteworthy. The William T. Evans collection, comprising the major portion of the Gallery, repre-



sents the best output of American studios during the past twenty-five years.

The collection of eighty-two drawings by eminent contemporary French artists, presented to the people of the United States by the citizens of the French Republic as a token of appreciation of the sympathetic efforts of the American citizens toward relieving the distress occasioned by the World War, is temporarily located in the foyer.

**The Arts and Industries Building of the National Museum,** located southeast of the Smithsonian building, was completed in 1881, is 325 feet square and covers two and one-quarter acres. It contains collections illustrative of American history, mechanical and mineral technology, animal and vegetable

products, textiles, medicine, photography and ceramics. Here are relics of Washington, Lincoln, Grant and other great Americans; the original Star-Spangled Banner; gowns of the mistresses of the White House and other costumes and uniforms; extensive series of postage stamps, coins, and medals; musical instruments; original instruments and pieces of apparatus of the Morse telegraph, the Bell telephone, the phonograph, the Henry magnets; electric lighting and other electrical apparatus; mechanical measuring devices, including watches; exhibits illustrating land, water and air transportation, including early locomotives and automobiles, the Francis life-saving car, the Langley aeroplane, the U. S. Cartridge Company's collection of small arms; exhibits showing the evolution and development of the healing arts; important textile machines; yarn and cloth manufacture from cotton, wool and silk; fabric decoration; the utilization of fibers; foods, their uses and preservation; resources of the world's forests, the preparation of wood for market, its utilization and preservation; the natural occurrences with processes of extraction and preparation for use of the more important ores and minerals; the history and development of photography from the camera obscura to the latest motion picture machine.

**The Freer Art Gallery**, for which the building (southwest corner of the grounds) has been recently completed, is the gift of Mr. Charles L. Freer. The splendid Freer Collection which is quite independent of the group of art collections included in the present National Gallery of Art is now (December, 1921) being installed. The building measures 228 feet in frontage by 185 feet deep. This pink granite structure consists of a single main story above a high basement. The former, having an open central court about 65 feet square, is divided into 19 exhibition halls of varying sizes, while the basement contains ample study rooms, storage space, an auditorium and administrative offices.

Mr. Freer, in addition to \$1,200,000 for the building, be-

queathed by his will an endowment of about \$2,000,000, the income of which is to be used for the purchase of paintings and objects of sculpture and potteries of Oriental and American origin.

**Aircraft Building of the National Museum** is the small metal building on B Street, Southwest, behind the Smithsonian Building. Here has been assembled a collection of aircraft and accessories in production during the World War period.

*In the southeast corner of the grounds to the right of the Arts and Industries building is the*

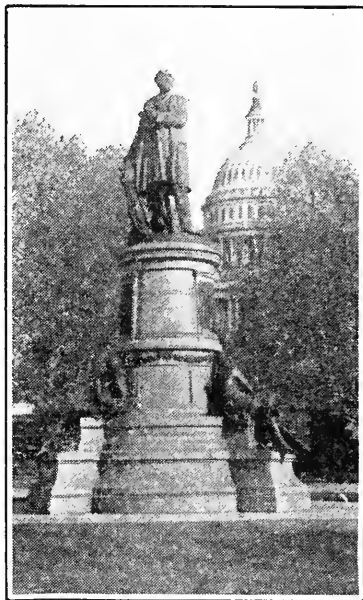
**Army Medical Museum and Library.** This building contains the Army Medical Museum collection of the Medical Department of the Army and the Library of the Surgeon General's Office. In the Medical Museum are exhibited collections and materials illustrating the medical equipment of armies and the results of diseases, more particularly those peculiar to military operations. The general collection in the main museum hall and some collections on the first floor are open to the public. Facilities are also offered in other parts of the museum for the study of physicians and surgeons. The visiting hours for the general public are from 8:45 A. M. to 4:15 P. M.

*Crossing Seventh Street going east, at the corner of Sixth and B Streets, is the*

**Bureau of Fisheries,** which is engaged in the propagation of useful food fishes, including lobsters, oysters and other shellfish, and conducts interesting experiments in acclimatization of fish. The transfer of Pacific coast salmon to the Atlantic has recently met with success. It studies the diseases of the oyster and its artificial propagation, sponge culture by artificial methods, and the causes of decrease of food fishes in the lakes, rivers and coast waters of the United States. In addition to the work of research and propagation, the Bureau is also charged with the administration of the salmon fisheries of Alaska, the fur-seal herd on the Pribilof Islands, and the care of the native inhabitants of those islands.

*Going south on Sixth Street, and turning left into Maryland Avenue, a most magnificent view of the Capitol is obtained. At the foot of the Capitol Grounds stands the statue of*

**James A. Garfield**, 20th President of the United States, who was assassinated in the first year of his presidency. He was a native of Ohio, entered the Union Army as Colonel in 1861, and rose to the rank of Major General of Volunteers, but resigned to take a seat in Congress as representative and later as senator. The statue was erected by the Society of the Army of the Cumberland in 1887 at the cost of \$62,539, and was designed by J. Q. A. Ward. The recumbent figures at the base represent the student, warrior, and statesman.



*We are now facing the back of the Capitol. A long flight of steps leads to the upper terrace which affords a magnificent view of the City. On the plaza between the stairways is a bronze statue of*

**Chief Justice John Marshall** (1755–1835), designed by William Wetmore Story and erected in 1884 by the Bar and Congress of the United States. The great jurist is represented as sitting in the chair he used so many years, delivering a judicial opinion. The panels on the sides of the marble pedestal with figures in low relief represent Minerva dictating the Constitution to America and Victory leading Young America to swear allegiance on the altar of the Union.

*Continuing up the stairs to the upper terrace and walking around the building on either side we come to the main (east) entrance of the*

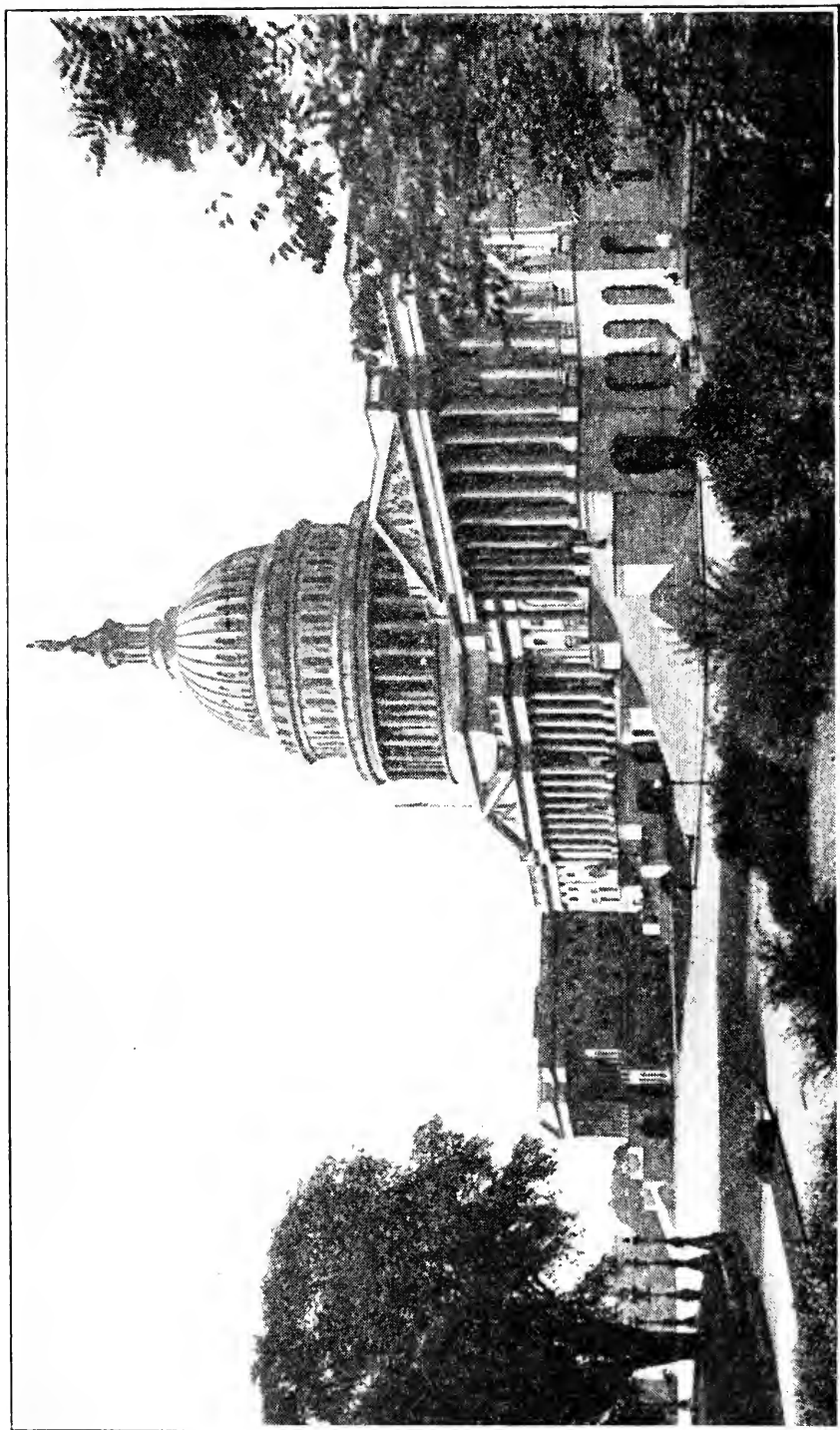
**U. S. Capitol**, the most familiar structure in the United States. It is situated on a plateau 88 feet above the level of

the Potomac and faces east. In March, 1792, the *Georgetown Weekly Ledger* carried an advertisement signed by the Commissioners of the Federal Buildings offering a premium of \$500 and a city lot to the author of the best plan for a Capitol building.

The plans of Stephen L. Hallet, a French architect, were considered the most acceptable, but Jefferson, then Secretary of State, who possessed more taste in this direction than any of the government officials, preferred a design submitted by Dr. William Thornton, an Englishman. Thornton was not an architect. It was, therefore, decided to award the full prize and a city lot to both, Hallet as architect was to work along lines set by Dr. Thornton.

The cornerstone of the original building was laid by George Washington on the 18th of September, 1793, with Masonic ceremonies. Soon afterwards Hallet was discharged as a result of differences with his rival, Dr. Thornton. His successor, George Hadfield, a young Englishman, was also discharged before he could complete his task, and another Englishman residing at Philadelphia was appointed to take his place. The north wing was finally completed in 1800, and the south wing in 1811. Both wings were connected by a narrow structure of wood and brick.

When the British invaded Washington in 1814, shots were fired at a British general from one of the houses near the Capitol. The infuriated soldiers then burned "this harbor of Yankee Democracy." It was rebuilt, in 1827, by Charles Bulfinch, an architect from Massachusetts. The country prospered and grew; new states were admitted and both legislative branches increased to such an extent that two great marble wings connected by wide corridors with the old building, were added in 1851. The old wooden dome, covered with copper, connecting the two wings was torn down and replaced by the present great iron dome crowned by Crawford's bronze statue of Freedom. It was completed in 1865. The statue is 19 feet 6 inches high and weighs 12,985 pounds. The entire weight of the iron used in the dome was 8,909,200 pounds.



United States Capitol

Ascending the main stairway, east front, on the right is Greenough's marble group, "The First Settlement of America," and on the left Persico's "Discovery of America." The next point of interest is the bronze doors of the main entrance.



Statue of Freedom on the  
Capitol Dome

The doors were designed and modeled by Randolph Rogers, an American artist in Rome, and cast at the Royal Foundry in Munich, Germany, in 1860; they are nineteen feet high, ten feet wide, and weigh ten tons. On the casing are emblematic designs, and, at the top, is a bust of Columbus. In the four panels in each door and the semi-circular space above are designs in full relief representing important epochs in the life of Columbus. Beginning at the lower left hand panel: "The Examination of Columbus before the Council of Salamanca"; "The Departure of Columbus from the Convent of La Rabida for the Spanish Court"; "Columbus before the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella"; "The Departure of Columbus from Polos on his first Voyage of Discovery"; "Co-

lumbus Landing at San Salvador"; "First Encounter of Columbus with the Indians"; "Triumphal Entry of Columbus into Barcelona"; "The Arrest of Columbus"; and "The Death-Bed of Columbus." In the small niches on the panel borders are sixteen small full-length statuettes of his prominent contemporaries. Between the panels are ten heads of the historians of his voyages. This door

leads us into the Rotunda, which is 97.5 feet in diameter; its height from the floor to the top of the canopy is 180 feet.

The eight large paintings around the walls are all by American artists. Starting at the left, the first painting is "De Soto Discovering the Mississippi." In the center is de Soto, mounted on a horse, accompanied by troops. Indians are watching his approach while some monks are setting up a crucifix. It was painted by William H. Powell (1823-79), and cost \$12,000. "The Baptism of Pocahontas" was painted by John G. Chapman (1808-1889) and cost \$10,000. The kneeling figure is that of the young Indian princess behind whom stands her husband, John Rolfe. In the "Landing of Columbus at San Salvador" the discoverer is shown taking possession of the new country in the name of his sovereign. It was painted by John Vanderlyn (1775-1852) and cost \$10,000. "The Embarkation of the Pilgrims" at Delft, Holland, shows the Pilgrims kneeling on the deck of their ship and invoking the blessings of God in their undertaking to establish a state free of religious oppression. The figure holding the Bible is Elder William Brewster; the pastor, William Robinson, is offering prayer; kneeling between them is Governor Carver; kneeling in the right foreground is Miles Standish and his wife. The painting is the work of Robert W. Weir (1803-89) and cost \$10,000.

These four paintings represent scenes in the early history of America, and are mostly imaginative.

The four paintings on the west side of the Rotunda are by Col. John Trumbull (1756-1843), an aide-de-camp to General Washington, who spent a great part of his life studying art in Europe. They are especially valuable historically because the soldier-artist was present at some of the events and also had the good fortune to obtain sittings from men who took a prominent part in the Revolution. All four paintings cost \$32,000. The painting, "General Washington Resigning His Commission to Congress," represents Washington returning to Congress the authority it had given to him; he is ready to return to private life; in the gallery is Martha Washington.

In the "Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown," General Lincoln, on horseback, is conducting the British officers between the lines of American and French troops. "The Surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga" shows the British general, Burgoyne, accompanied by his staff, offering his sword to General Gates. In the "Declaration of Independence," John Hancock is shown seated at the table. The figures standing in front of him are Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Roger Sherman and Robert Livingston.

Over the four entrances are stone panels cut in full relief representing scenes in the early history of the country. Over the western door: Pocahontas saving the life of Captain John Smith; over the northern entrance, William Penn making a treaty with the Indians; over the eastern entrance, the landing of the Pilgrims, and over the southern entrance, Daniel Boone fighting Indians.

About 70 feet above and just beneath the gallery encircling the wall is a ten-foot wide fresco frieze in chiaroscuro (light and shade) depicting important events in American history. The work was begun by the famous Italian painter Brumidi, who died before its completion, and was resumed in 1880 by another Italian artist, Costigini; he, too, died before he could complete the frieze.

On the canopy of the dome is Brumidi's masterpiece, the celebrated allegorical painting, "The Apotheosis of Washington." When illuminated the effect is very fine. It can be viewed from the floor but can be much better examined from the gallery. The artist worked several years on this painting which cost the government \$50,000; the material alone cost \$11,000. In the center of the painting is Washington, with Freedom on his right, Victory on his left, and thirteen female figures representing the thirteen original states and supporting a band upon which is inscribed, "E Pluribus Unum." Around the border are six groups representing the Fall of Tyranny, Agriculture, Mechanics, Commerce, Marine, and Arts and Sciences.

Starting again from the main entrance and turning to the left, we now view the statues and busts in the Rotunda. The plaster cast of George Washington, by W. J. Hubbard, is from an original marble by Houdon in the State capitol, Richmond, Va. The marble statue of E. D. Baker is by Horatio Stone, as is the marble statue of Alexander Hamilton; the marble statue of General U. S. Grant is by Franklin Simmons; the marble statue of Abraham Lincoln by Vinnie Ream; the marble head of Abraham Lincoln by Gutzon Borglum; the bronze bust of George Washington by David d'Angers; the marble bust of Lafayette and the bronze statue of Thomas Jefferson are also by d'Angers.

Leaving the Rotunda through the north door we enter the old dome of the original capitol and turning left ascend the spiral stairway marked: "To the Dome." The interior galleries afford a fine view of Brumidi's work. The exterior galleries offer a good view of the city, though not quite as good as from the Washington monument.

Passing out the south door of the Rotunda we enter Statuary Hall, popularly known as the Hall of Fame. This was formerly the Hall of the House of Representatives. It was established as Statuary Hall by act of Congress in 1864. By this act the President was authorized to invite each State to contribute two statues in either marble or bronze of deceased citizens of the State whom, "for historic renown or for civil or military services," the State should consider as worthy of a permanent place in this National Hall of Statuary. The selection of such famous citizens has been left to the respective States.

This semi-circular hall is of Grecian design and was planned after the remains of the Theatre at Athens. The dome is similar to that of the Pantheon at Rome. The allegorical clock over the north door was executed in marble by Carlo Franzoni, who died in Washington in 1819. History is represented as standing in the winged car of Time recording passing events. The wheel of the car serves as a dial.

A bronze tablet in the floor near the statue of Robert Ful-

ton marks the spot where former President John Quincy Adams sat as a Representative from Massachusetts and where he received a fatal stroke of paralysis as he arose to address the Speaker, on the morning of February 21, 1848. This has now become one of the favorite spots from which the surprising acoustic properties of the hall are demonstrated to sight-seers. A person's whisper, about twenty paces away, may be heard very distinctly on this spot.

The corridor south of Statuary Hall leads to the main floor of the House of Representatives. A special gallery is provided for members of the diplomatic corps, the press, and visitors. Following the corridor to the right we come to the marble staircase (west wing) leading to the gallery. At the foot of this staircase is a bronze bust of the Chippewa warrior, Be-sheck-kee, by Joseph Lassale, copied from the marble by Francis Vincenti. On the wall of the first landing is the famous painting, "Westward Ho!" by Emanuel Leutze. This painting portrays the hardships of the pioneer days. Below is the Golden Gate of San Francisco, by Albert Bierstadt; on the right is a medallion of Daniel Boone and, on the left, of William Clarke—America's foremost pioneers. The painting is best viewed from the upper corridor. Here hangs a full-length portrait of Chief Justice John Marshall by Richard Norris Brooke.

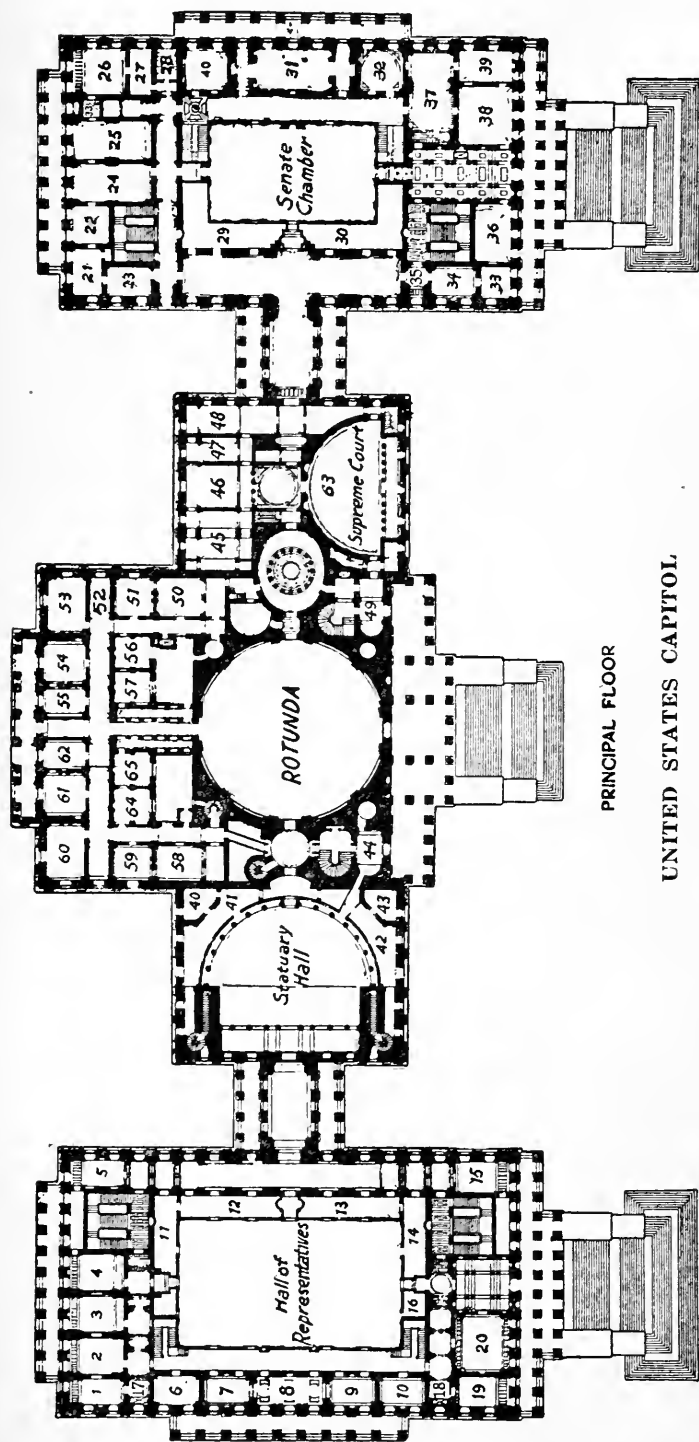
Entering one of the galleries, we will now view the Representatives' Hall. It is 139 feet in length by 93 feet in width and 36 feet in height. The seating capacity is 444. The ceiling consists of glass panels set in a decorated framework of iron and adorned with the coats of arms of the States. There are no visible electric lights; they are all above the ceiling, the light being diffused by the glass panels. On the platform against the south wall is the Speaker's desk of white marble to the right of which, on a marble pedestal, is the Speaker's mace (near the portrait of George Washington). The assistant doorkeeper sits on the Speaker's left; the sergeant-at-arms on his right. The marble desks in front of the Speaker's desk are for the clerks and official reporters. Above the Speaker's

desk is the Press Gallery. In semi-circular rows in front of the Speaker's desk are the seats of the Representatives, the Democrats on his right, the Republicans on his left; formerly Representatives were seated at desks but these had to be removed when the membership of the House became too large. The more dignified Senators, of whom there are only 96, have retained their desks. The mace is the symbol of the Speaker's authority as exercised through the sergeant-at-arms, who, when executing the commands of the Speaker to enforce order on the floor, is required to bear the mace before him. A member always dreads a visit from the sergeant-at-arms bearing the mace and usually subsides before it is taken from its pedestal. When the House is in session the mace is placed on its pedestal. This custom, borrowed from the Romans, originated during the First Congress.

On the wall to the right of the Speaker hangs a full length portrait of Washington by John Vanderlyn; to the left is Ary Scheffer's portrait of Lafayette. Over the main entrance is the famous clock the hands of which are turned back by the sergeant-at-arms on the last day of the session in order that the hour of adjournment may not be marked by it before the business of the House is completed.

The doors on either side of the Speaker's desk lead to the House Lobby and Members' Retiring Rooms. These chambers are not open to the public when Congress is in session. In this wing are also located the rooms of the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Ways and Means.

At the head of the East Grand Staircase hangs a portrait of Henry Clay by John Neagle. To the right is a portrait of Charles Carroll, the last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, painted by Chester Harding, and to the left is a portrait of Gunning Bedford, Jr., a member of the Continental Congress from Delaware, painted by Charles Willson Peale. The painting over the landing, "Lincoln Signing the Proclamation of Emancipation," by Frank B. Carpenter, is considered the artist's most celebrated work. It was presented to the Government by Mrs. Mary E. Thompson.



## UNITED STATES CAPITOL

## PRINCIPAL FLOOR

1-4, Committee on Appropriations; 5, Hon. Joseph G. Cannon; 6, closets; 7-9, Members' retiring rooms; 10, office of the majority leader; 11-14, cloakrooms; 15, Committee on Ways and Means; 16, Library; 17-18, elevators; 19-20, Speaker; 40-41, House document room; 42-44, office of the Clerk of the House; 45-46, office of the clerk of the Supreme Court; 47, robing room of the Judges of the Supreme Court; 48, withdrawing room of the Supreme Court; 49, office of the marshal of the Supreme Court; 50-51, Senate Committee on Contingent Expenses; 52, Senator Norris's room; 53-54, Senate Committee on Naval Affairs; 55, Senate Committee on Mines and Mining; 56, Senator Swanson's room; 57, Senator Harrison's room; 58, annex office of the House majority leader; 59, House Steering Committee; 60-61, House Committee on Banking and Currency; 62, Hon. James W. Good's room; 63, The Supreme Court, formerly the Senate Chamber; 64-65, office of Hon. Martin B. Madden; 21, office of the Secretary; 22, executive clerk; 23, financial clerk; 24, Chief Clerk; 25, engrossing and enrolling clerks; 26-27, Committee on Military Affairs; 28, closets; 29-30, cloakrooms; 31, the Marble Room; 32, room of the Vice-President; 33-34, Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads; 33½, 35, elevators; 36, Official Reporters of Debates; 37, Public reception room; 38, Committee on the District of Columbia; 39, office of the Sergeant at Arms; 40, room of the President.

At the foot of the staircase is a marble statue of Jefferson by Hiram Powers, costing \$10,000.

Following this staircase to the floor below (ground floor) we pass the Public Restaurant and the Members' Dining Room. The corridor perpendicular to this is the main corridor, 750 feet long. The chamber formed by a colonnade of forty Doric columns supporting the Rotunda above, is the crypt. The star in the floor with all the points of the compass designates the center of the Capitol. Beneath this spot is the catafalque intended to be used as the tomb of George Washington and his wife. The remains were to be deposited here on the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. The intentions of Congress, however, were frustrated by the refusal of the proprietor of Mt. Vernon to permit them to be removed.

Continuing we come to a small shaft formed by eight columns above which is the dome of the old Capitol. The entrance to the right leads to the Law Library of Congress. Only members of the bar and Congress may consult the numerous volumes in this chamber. It was used by the Supreme Court until 1860. Clay and Webster argued before the Supreme Court in this room. The famous Dred Scott decision was rendered here. The columns in the small corridor are in imitation of cornstalks and corn; they were designed by Latrobe.

Continuing toward the northern end of the long corridor we pass the Senate Restaurant, considered one of the finest in any public building. At the eastern corner of this wing is Brumidi's painting of Robert Fulton pointing to his first steamboat, "The Claremont," passing the Palisades of the Hudson; over the next door is a painting of Benjamin Franklin. The door on the right leads to a staircase which brings us back to the principal floor.

The Senators' Reception Room, the Marble Room and the President's Room are beautifully furnished and decorated but are not open to the general public. The President comes to his room in the Capitol during the closing hours of a ses-

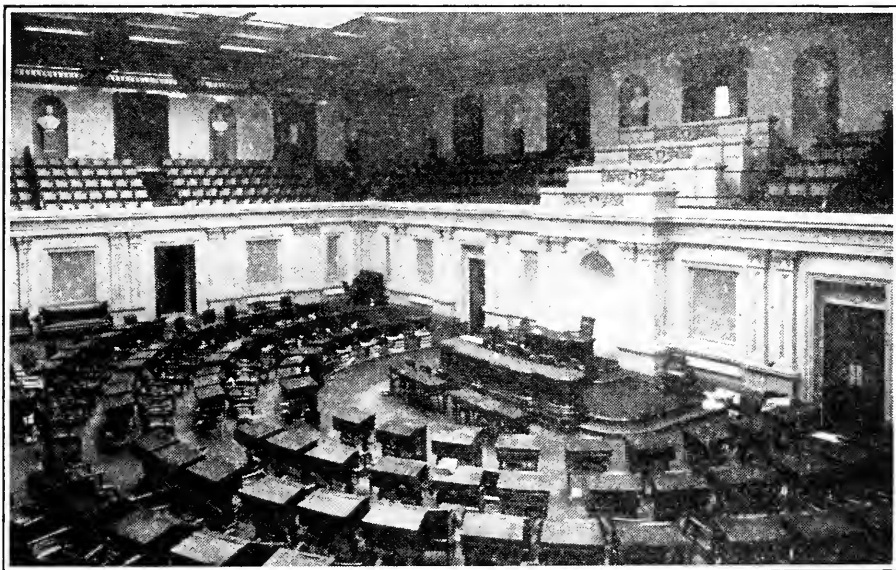
sion to sign bills passed by Congress at the last moment. Bills passed within ten days of adjournment must be signed before the session closes. The Chief Executive also uses this room whenever he comes to the Capitol for consultation with the nation's legislators or to deliver a message to Congress. The room is considered the most beautiful in the Capitol.

At the foot of the East Grand Staircase is a statue of Benjamin Franklin by Hiram Powers. Over the landing is the famous painting, "The Battle of Lake Erie" by William H. Powell. The painting at the head of the stairway, "The Recall of Columbus," is by A. G. Heaton. Turning to the right, in the Senate Gallery Lobby we may view the following works of art: "The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone" and "The Chasm of the Colorado" by Thos. Moran; marble bust of Thomas Crawford, by Thomas Gagliardi; and "Niagara in Winter" by Regis Gignoux. Returning to the elevator corridor we view the marble bust of Abraham Lincoln by Mrs. S. F. Ames; "The Florida Case before the Electoral Commission, February 5, 1877," painted from life (1877-1879), in the United States Supreme Court Room by Mrs. Cornelia Adele Fassett; portrait of Gen. J. A. Dix by Imogene R. Morell; marble bust of Kosciuszko by H. D. Saunders; marble bust of Be-sheck-kee by Francis Vincenti; mosaic portrait of Lincoln by Antonio Salviati; bust of Aysh-ke-bah-ke-ko-zhay, a Chippewa Chief, by Mrs. S. F. Ames; mosaic portrait of Garfield by Antonio Salviati; marble bust of Zachary Taylor by Francis Vincenti; marble bust of Garibaldi by Guiseppe Martegana; marble bust of Charles Sumner by Martin Millmore; marble bust of K. K. Pulaski by H. Dmochowski (considered one of the finest pieces of sculpture in the Capitol); painting of Mrs. Motte directing Generals Marion and Lee to burn her mansion to dislodge the British, by John Blake White; and the painting of General Marion inviting a British officer to share his meal.

We may now view the Senate Chamber from one of the galleries.

The chamber is 113 feet long, 80 feet wide and 36 feet high.

The ceiling, like that of the Hall of Representatives, is formed of decorated iron frames enclosing glass panels beautifully adorned with paintings representing Union, Progress, the Army and Navy, and the Mechanical Arts. Here we have the same system of indirect lighting, the glass panels diffusing the light from lamps above the ceiling. The Vice President of the United States as President of the Senate sits on the platform in the center of the room, against the northern wall. On his right sits the assistant doorkeeper, in front of whom



United States Senate Chamber

is the desk of the sergeant-at-arms. The acting assistant doorkeeper sits on the left of the Vice President and in front of him is the desk of the Secretary of the Senate. In front of the Vice President, and a step lower, sit the Legislative Clerk, Reading Clerk, Assistant Secretary and the Journal Clerk, and in front of these on the floor of the chamber are the desks of the official reporters. Above the Vice President is the Press Gallery, opposite which are the galleries reserved for the Diplomatic Corps and for Senators' families. The Senators' desks are arranged in semi-circular rows facing the President's chair, the Democrats on his right, the Republicans on his left.

At the head of the West Grand Staircase hangs the portrait

of Washington by Charles Willson Peale. On the landing is the large painting, "The Battle of Chapultepec," by James Walker, who won fame as a painter of battles. The marble statue of John Hancock, at the foot of the staircase, is by Horatio Stone.

We are now again on the principal floor.

Following the corridor to the right we come to a gallery of paintings and busts of Vice Presidents.

Opposite the main entrance to the Senate Chamber stands a clock 118 years old. The seventeen carved stars on the shield represent the States of the Union at that time. This clock is one of the few things that were not destroyed by the British when they set fire to the building in 1814.

Walking southward we now enter a small corridor. The Supreme Court Chamber is in a room on our left; there is a gilded shield over the entrance. Until 1860 this room was occupied by the Senate. The nine justices who constitute the highest court in the land sit on the "Supreme Bench." The Chief Justice sits right beneath the clock in the center; on each side of him sit four Associate Justices. Behind the bench is a row of pillars of variegated marble. On the semi-



United States Supreme Court Chamber

circular walls are marble busts of the deceased Chief Justices.

The mahogany tables and chairs in the central portion of the chamber are reserved for lawyers and others having business with the court. The upholstered benches at the sides are for the convenience of spectators.

The Supreme Court holds its sessions from October to June. All opinions are handed down on Mondays. The court convenes at 12 noon and the justices, who wear gowns of black silk, enter the chamber headed by the Chief Justice.

Immediately before the arrival of the justices everybody arises and the clerk calls out, "Oyez! Oyez! Oyez! All persons having business with the Supreme Court of the United States are admonished to draw near and give their attention, for the Court is now sitting. God save the United States and this Honorable Court!" The Court is then in session.

*To the right of the Capitol Grounds on the southeast corner of B Street and New Jersey Avenue is the*

**House Office Building.** It is constructed of marble and has been subordinated to the Capitol in architecture. It contains the offices of the U. S. Representatives. A Representative is usually allotted one room; chairmen of committees have more than one room. All offices are well furnished. The building also contains a gymnasium and post office. A wide winding tunnel connects with the basement of the House wing in the Capitol. The structure cost a little over four million dollars.

*Going east on B Street to First Street the building on the left is*

## THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

(Written by MR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER MILLER  
Of the Library of Congress)

To most Americans the building of greatest interest is undoubtedly the Capitol, but after an inspection of the imposing structure all wend their way to the Library of Congress in the grounds to the east. The Library in its massive gray beauty, so nobly proportioned, so magnificently built, is uni-

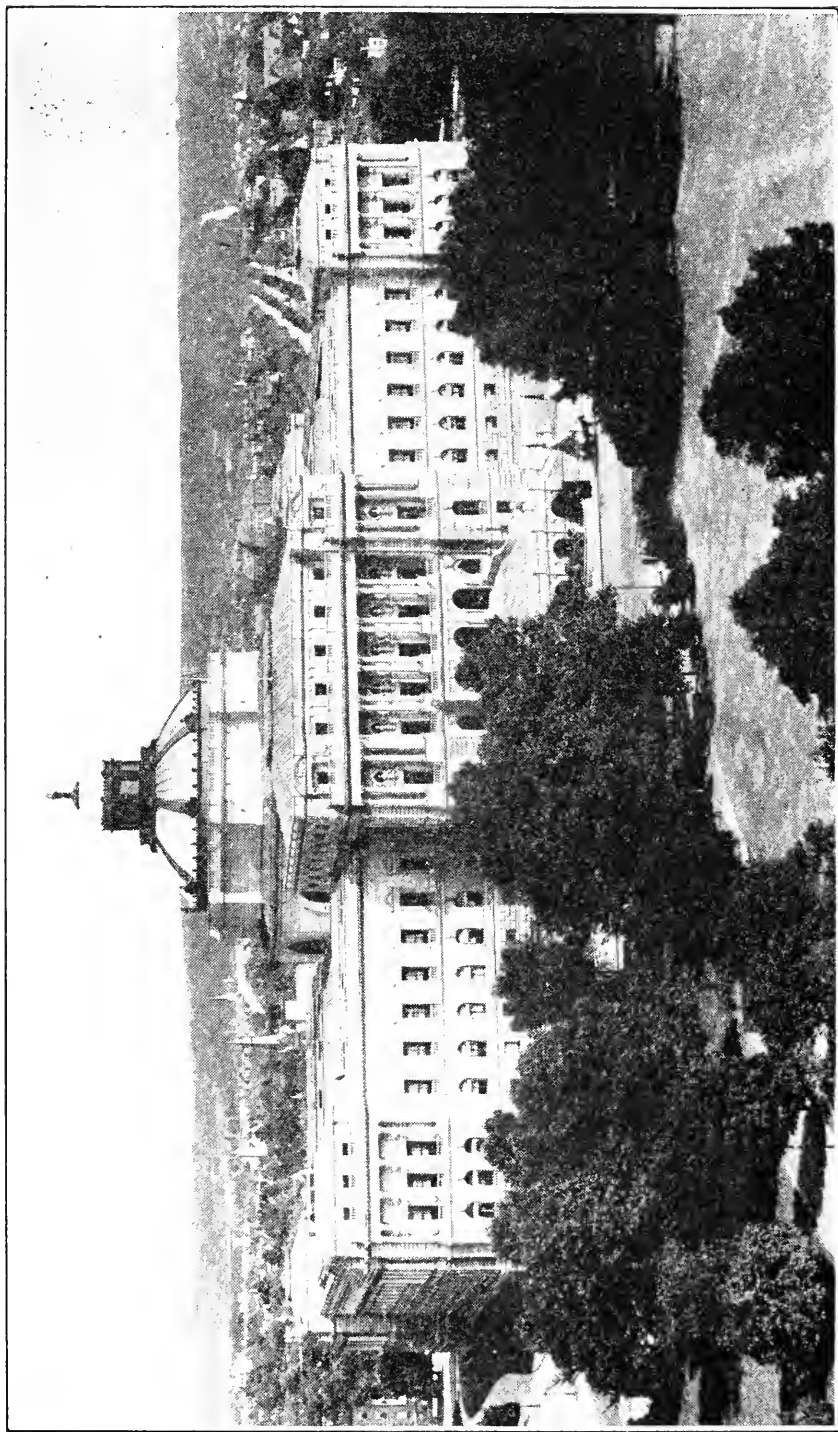
versally pronounced the most beautiful building in the world.

As the visitor approaches the building from the Capitol his attention is attracted to the great fountain of Neptune by Roland Hinton Perry. In the center of the semi-circular fountain is a colossal Neptune seated upon a rock. On either side of him are Tritons, and in front of him is a sea serpent. In the niches are Nymphs astride sea-horses. Jets of water are thrown upon the Nymphs from the conches of the Tritons and by the four sea-turtles distributed about the outer edge of the basin.

Southern trains pass through a tunnel underneath this fountain on their way to and from the Union Station. On a site a few feet to the left of the fountain stood the house in which Abraham Lincoln lived while a member of the Thirtieth Congress.

To inspect the Library in a convenient manner it is suggested that you walk up the steps on either side of the fountain and enter the building through the bronze doors on the main Library floor, not the ground floor. Before entering the Library the eyes of the visitor are immediately attracted to the thirty-three human heads forming the key-stones of the window arches of the first floor. They represent the thirty-three races of man and were modelled by William Boyd and Henry J. Ellicott. The nine granite busts in the windows above the entrances represent the world's greatest literati: Emerson, Irving, and Hawthorne, by J. Scott Hartley; Goethe, Franklin, and Macaulay by F. Wellington Ruckstuhl; and Scott, Demosthenes, and Dante by Herbert Adams. Over the bronze doors leading into the building are the sculptures typifying Literature, Science, and Art by Bela L. Pratt.

Of the three bronze doors of the main entrance, "Tradition" and "Writing" are by Olin L. Warner, and "Printing" by Frederick Macmonnies. After passing through the doorway walk straight forward to the Central Stair Hall. The magnificence of this hall certainly will entrance the visitor, for there is none greater, in America at least. It is all of Italian marble. The Grand Stairway was designed by Paul J.



Library of Congress

Pelz. The bronze lamp-bearers and sculptured figures of the grand staircase are the work of Philip Martiny. Half way up the staircase on one side will be seen the figures of two small boys, typifying America and Africa (right), and two on the other for Europe and Asia (left). Inlaid in the floor will be seen a great brass sun surrounded by the twelve signs of the Zodiac. Straight ahead is the Commemorative Arch bearing the legend "Library of Congress." Passing beneath this arch the visitor walks to the door of the Reading Room but instead of entering (only readers can enter) he should take one of the elevators on either side and go to the Gallery Floor. On passing through the doorway close at hand the wonders of the Reading Room under the gold dome of the Library in turn astonish the visitor. The room is octagonal in shape and has a diameter of one hundred feet. One should notice the eight windows bearing the arms of the States of the Union. The great pillars are of red Numidian marble, the bases being of dark Tennessee marble. The walls are of yellow Sienna marble. Capping the eight great pillars are heroic figures representing (in turn from the visitor's right) Religion, Commerce, History, Art, Philosophy, Poetry, Law, and Science.

Above these figures are inscriptions selected by President Eliot of Harvard University, each being appropriate to the statue below it.

Above the figure of *Religion* are the words:

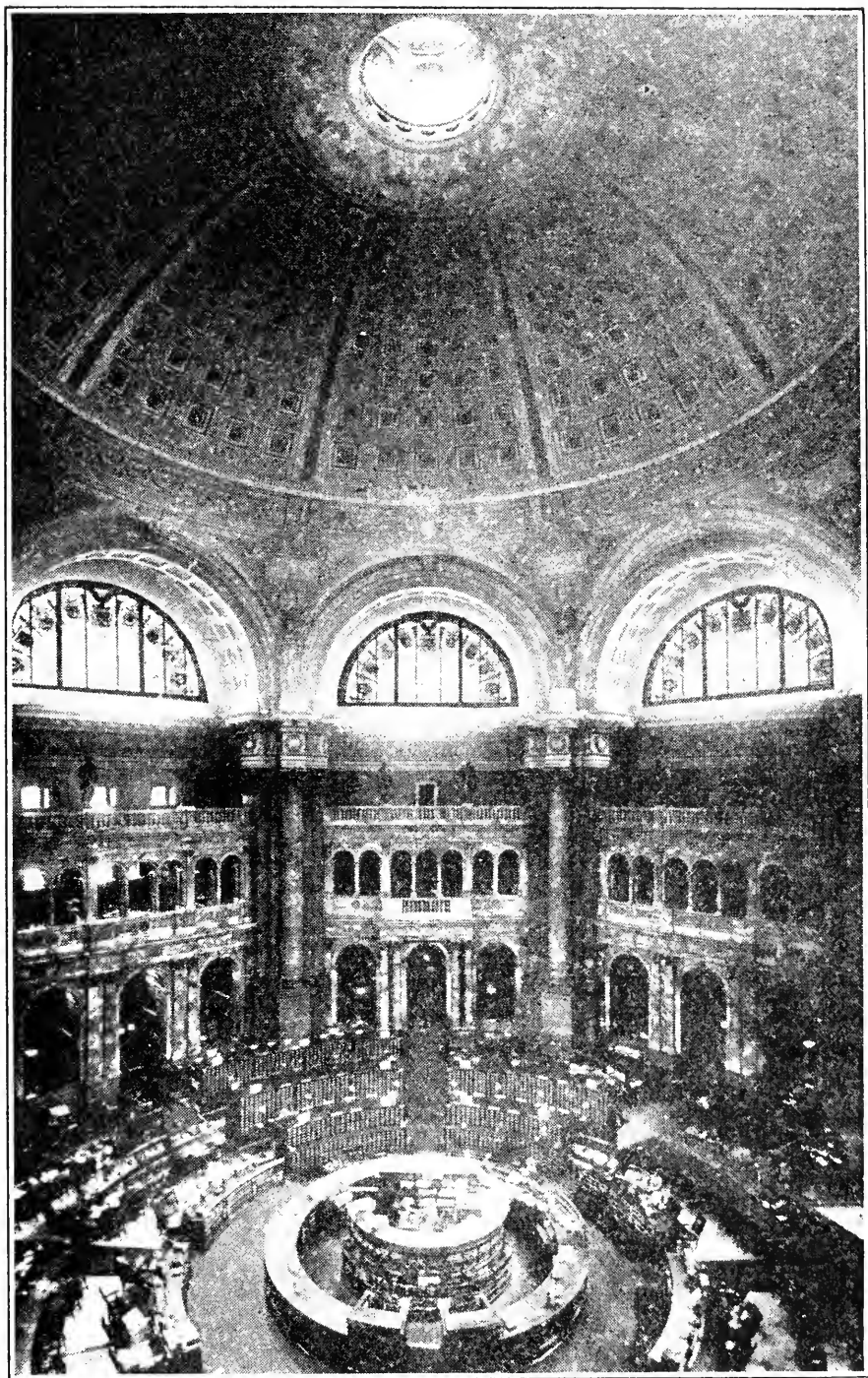
What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?—*Micah, vi. 8.*

Above the figure of *Commerce*:

We taste the spices of Arabia yet never feel the scorching sun which brings them forth.—*Anonymous.*

Above the figure of *History*:

One God, one law, one element,  
And one far-off divine event,  
To which the whole creation moves.—*Tennyson.*



Reading Room

Above the figure of *Art*:

As one lamp lights another, nor grows less,  
So nobleness enkindleth nobleness.—*Lowell*.

Above the figure of *Philosophy*:

The inquiry, knowledge, and belief of truth is the sovereign good of human nature.—*Bacon*.

Above the figure of *Poetry*:

Hither, as to their fountain, other stars  
Repairing, in their golden urns draw light.—*Milton*.

Above the figure of *Law*:

Of law there can be no less acknowledged than that her voice is the harmony of the world.—*Hooker*.

Above the figure of *Science*:

The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament showeth his handiwork.—*Psalms, xix, 1*.

Below these figures in the balustrade of the galleries are life-size statues representative of each. Religion is represented by the statues of Moses and St. Paul, Commerce by Fulton and Columbus, History by Gibbon and Herodotus, Art by Beethoven and Michelangelo, Philosophy by Bacon and Plato, Poetry by Homer and Shakespeare, Law by Kent and Solon, Science by Henry and Newton. The name of each appears on the wall back of the statue.

The painting in the lantern of the dome is a female figure indicative of Human Understanding, and the collar surrounding the lantern is the Evolution of Civilization, both great works of art by Edwin Howland Blashfield. The collar is 125 feet from the floor of the room. A competent authority pronounces the paintings in the lantern and the surrounding collar as "the noblest pieces of mural decoration of modern times." The entire height of the dome is 195 feet and is surmounted by a lantern representing the ever-burning torch of Science. The outside portion of the dome is covered with gold-leaf of 22 carats fine.

The great clock of the Reading Room with hands of copper

serpents and surmounted by Father Time and his famous old scythe, is the work of John Flanagan. On either side of it are seated figures in bronze typifying the "Reader" and the "Writer." The clock is on the side wall directly under the visitor's viewpoint, and cannot be seen from his position. The furniture and other wood-work of this room is mahogany. Great bookstacks lead from the right-hand and left-hand sides of the Reading Room and are nine stories in height; the shelves of these stacks are rolled steel and the floors are paved with white marble.

Retracing your steps through the doorway, walk down the stairs to the floor below. On the way will be passed Elihu Vedder's wonderful mosaic Minerva, the Goddess of Wisdom.

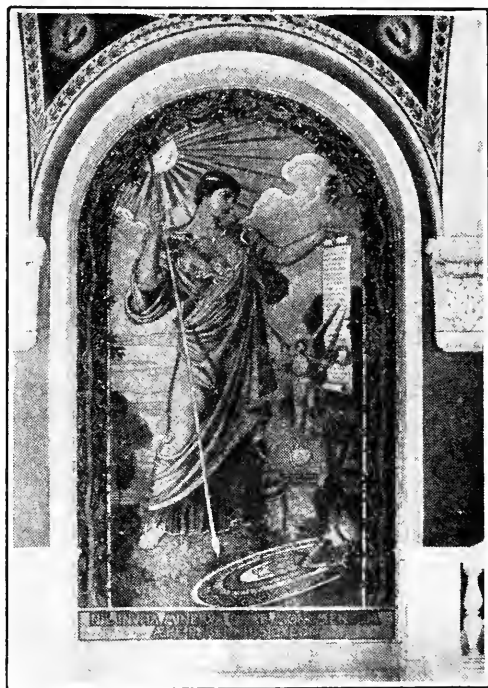
Under this figure is the Latin inscription:

*Nil invita Minerva, quae monumentum ære perennius exegit.*

This memorial, more enduring than bronze, was not completed without the willing help of Minerva.

On the wall below Minerva, on either side of the staircase, will be seen portraits of W. H. Prescott, the historian (right), and J. J. Audubon, the naturalist (left), both by W. B. Van Ingen. Also on the walls of this floor will be seen the bright vermilion panels containing the eight female figures symbolizing the Virtues. They are, from left to right, Patriotism, Courage, Prudence, Temperance, Industry, Concordia, Fortitude, and Justice—all painted by George W. Maynard.

In the corridors of the entrance hall, on gilt tablets above



The Mosaic Minerva

the windows, are twenty-nine inscriptions:

Too low they build who build beneath the stars—*Young*.

There is but one temple in the Universe and that is the Body of Man.—*Novalis*.

Beholding the bright countenance of Truth in the quiet and still air of delightful studies.—*Milton*.

The true university of these days is a collection of books.—*Carlyle*.

Nature is the art of God.—*Sir Thomas Browne*.

There is no work of Genius which has not been the delight of mankind.—*Lowell*.

It is the mind that makes the man, and our vigor is in our immortal soul.—*Ovid*.

They are never alone that are accompanied with noble thoughts.—*Sydney*.

Man is one world and hath another to attend him.—*Herbert*.

Tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything.—*Shakespeare, As You Like It*.

The true Shekinah is man.—*Chrysostom*.

Only the actions of the just

Smell sweet and blossom in the dust.—*Shirley*.

Art is long, and Time is fleeting.—*Longfellow*.

The history of the world is the biography of great men.—*Carlyle*.

Books will speak plain when counsellors blanch.—*Bacon*.

Glory is acquired by virtue but preserved by letters.—*Petrarch*.

The foundation of every state is the education of its youth.—*Dionysius*.

The chief glory of every people arises from its authors.—*Dr. Johnson*.

There is one only good, namely knowledge, and one only evil, namely ignorance.—*Diogenes Laertius*.

Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers.—*Tennyson*.

Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom; and with all thy getting get understanding.—*Proverbs, iv, 7*.

Ignorance is the curse of God,

Knowledge, the wing wherewith we fly to heaven.—*Shakespeare*.

How charming is divine Philosophy.—*Milton*.

Books must follow sciences and not sciences books.—*Bacon*.

In books lies the Soul of the whole past time.—*Carlyle*.



"War"

Words are also actions and actions are a kind of words.—*Emerson.*

Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man.—*Bacon.*

Science is organized knowledge.—*Herbert Spencer.*

Beauty is truth, truth beauty.—*Keats.*

A short distance back a glance at the ceiling will reveal the Five Senses: Taste, Hearing, Smell, Touch, and Sight as depicted by Robert Reid.

The inscriptions on the ceiling are from the poem "Unexpressed" by Adelaide A. Procter.

Dwells within the soul of every Artist  
 More than all his effort can express.  
 No great Thinker ever lived and taught you  
 All the wonder that his soul received.  
 No true painter ever set on canvas  
 All the glorious vision he conceived.  
 No musician . . .  
 But be sure he heard, and strove to render,  
 Feeble echoes of celestial strains.  
 Love and Life united  
 Are twin mysteries, different yet the same.  
 Love may strive, but vain is the endeavor  
 All its boundless riches to express  
 Art and Love speak; and their words must be  
 Like sighings of illimitable forests.

On the wall below these, over the entrance to the Northwest Gallery, are Ignorance, Wisdom, Understanding, Knowledge, and Philosophy, also pictured by Robert Reid. Passing through any of the three doors below we come to large cases

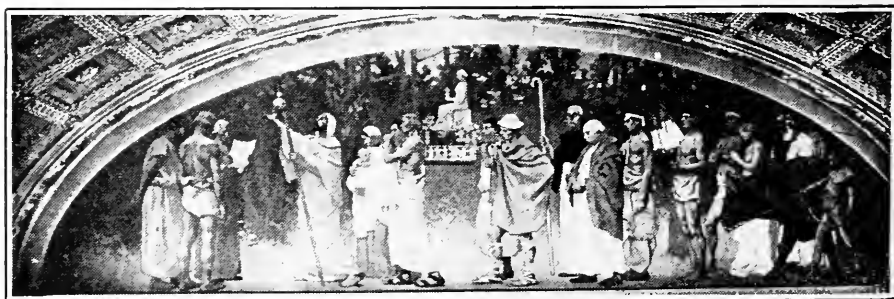
displaying famous manuscripts of all sorts. This is the Northwest Gallery, a portion of the Manuscript Division of the Library. On the north wall facing you is Gari Melchers' famous painting "War," and on the opposite wall is his painting "Peace." A fine view of the Capitol may be obtained from the windows in this corridor. The door under the painting "War" leads to the Northwest Pavilion, the administrative room of the Manuscript Division. A pavilion is situated on each of the four corners of the Library building, the one on the northwest corner being known as the Pavilion of Art and Science. The painting "Ambition," in the ceiling, and the four on the walls, "Art," "Science," "Literature," and "Music," are by William de Leftwich Dodge. A matter of great interest to every visitor is that the Manuscript Division has on exhibition the original Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

Retracing your steps to Vedder's mosaic Minerva and passing it, on turning to the right you will perceive in the ceiling three female figures symbolizing the Three Graces, Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia, by F. W. Benson. Aglaia is represented as the patroness of Husbandry, so carries a crook; Euphrosyne as Beauty, with her mirror; Thalia as Music, with the lyre.

The inscriptions on the ceiling are:  
The fault is not in our stars,  
But in ourselves, that we are underlings.

—*Shakespeare (Julius Caesar)*.

The universal cause  
Acts to one end, but acts by various laws.—*Pope*.



"Peace"

Creation's heir, the world, the world is mine!—*Goldsmith*.

Vain, very vain, the weary search to find  
That bliss which only centres in the mind.—*Goldsmith*.

A little learning is a dangerous thing;  
Drink deep, or taste not of the Pierian spring.—*Pope*.

Learning is but an adjunct to ourself.

—*Shakespeare (Love's Labor Lost)*.

Studies perfect nature and are perfected by experience.—*Bacon*.

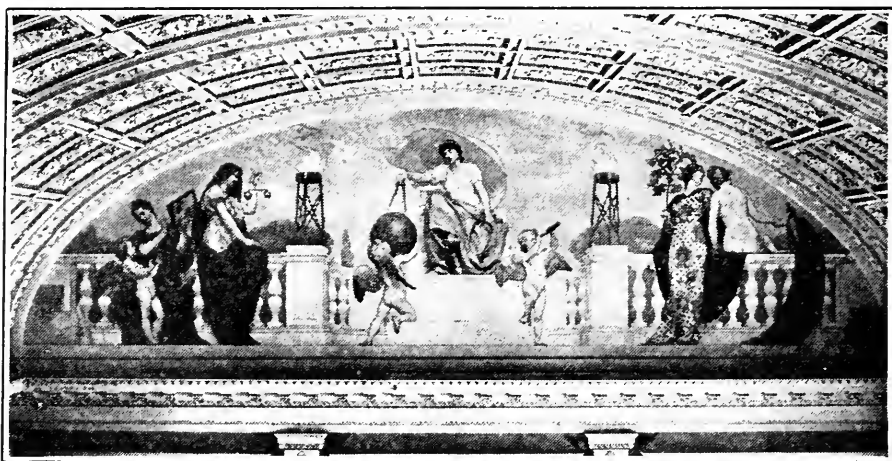
Dreams, books, are each a world; books, we know,  
Are a substantial world, both pure and good.—*Wordsworth*.

On the wall below them are four other female heads by the same artist, the Seasons. The three large doors lead to the Southwest Gallery, which is utilized by the Prints Division for displaying works of art and reproductions of famous paintings. The great painting facing you is entitled "The Sciences" and opposite to it in the other end of the room, over the door just entered is "The Arts," both by Kenyon Cox.

The next room is the Southwest Pavilion, where the paintings are by George W. Maynard, illustrating the Discovery and Settlement of America. The titles are, left to right: "Adventure," "Discovery," "Conquest," and "Civilization." In the ceiling are "Courage," "Valor," "Fortitude," and "Achievement." The four bas-reliefs at the corners of the room are the work of Bela L. Pratt. They represent the seasons of the year. From left to right, Autumn is represented by Fruit, Summer by Bloom, Spring by Seed, and Winter by Decay. Continuing we come to the Southern Gallery, which

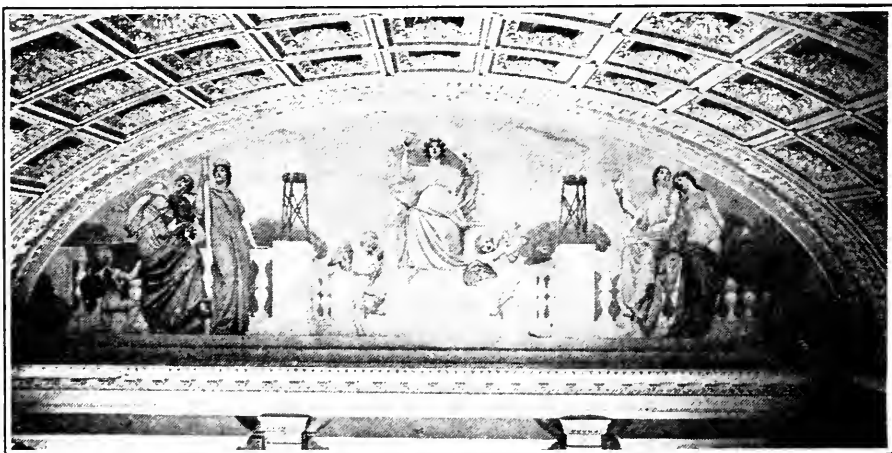


Stairway of the Visitors' Gallery



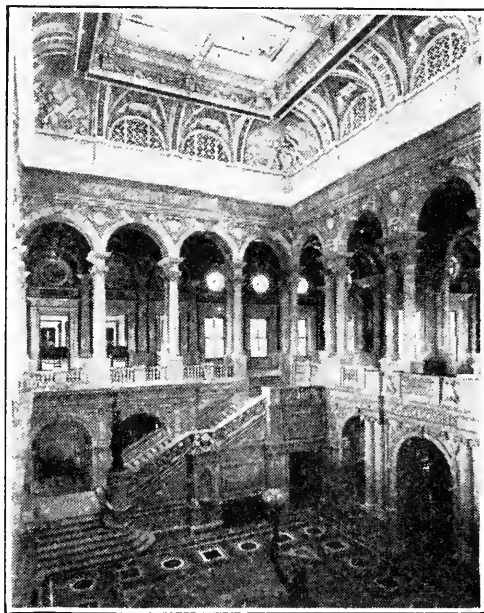
"The Sciences"

is filled with great mahogany cases containing thousands of rare prints, being the main room of the Prints Division. A visitor could spend a month in this room with pleasure and profit if artistically inclined in the least. The corner room is the Southeast Pavilion, the administration room of the Prints Division. The paintings here designate the four Elements: Earth, Air, Fire, Water, and are the combined work of Elmer E. Garnsey and Robert Leftwich Dodge. In the four corners are female bas-reliefs: Aestas, Auctumnus, Hiems, and Ver. This division alone has nearly 35,000 books and pamphlets on the Fine Arts, and many thousands of interesting, rare and artistic prints and photographs.



"The Arts"

Visitors do not have free access to other rooms running from the Southeast Pavilion around the Northeast Pavilion and on to the Northwest Pavilion, occupied by the Manuscript Division. The East Gallery contains the Smithsonian collection of books. The Northeast Pavilion is occupied by the Law Division of the Library. It is often referred to as the Seal Room, or the Pavilion of Seals. Many regard its decorations as of more interest than those of any of the other pavilions. The disc of the ceiling is the Great Seal of the United States, by Elmer E. Garnsey. Encircling this painting are Abraham Lincoln's celebrated words concluding the Gettysburg Address: "That this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."



Grand Stair Hall

The following inscriptions are on the tablets in the four tympanums:

'Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliance with any portion of the foreign world.—*Washington*.

Let our object be our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country.—*Webster*.

Thank God I also am an American.—*Webster*.

Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations—entangling alliance with none.—*Jefferson*.

The agricultural interest of the country is connected with every other, and superior in importance to them all.—*Jackson*.

Let us have peace.—*Grant*.

The aggregate happiness of society is, or ought to be, the end of all government.—*Washington.*

To be prepared for war is one of the most effective means of preserving peace.—*Washington.*

Returning past the great mosaic of Minerva, walk down the Grand Stairway and again pass beneath the Commemorative Arch bearing the words: "Library of Congress," and you will find yourself facing the large oak doors of the Reading Room. Over the doors and on the sides will be seen five paintings by Elihu Vedder. Starting with the panel above the elevator on the left they are "Anarchy," "Corrupt Legislation," "Government," "Good Administration," and "Peace-Prosperity."

The ceiling of the corridor where you are now standing and the corridor to the right and also the one to the left are of marble mosaic. The designers of these were Herman T. Schladermundt and Edward Pearce Casey. In the corridor to the left are six paintings illustrating the Evolution of the Book by John W. Alexander. Starting with the one over the Ladies' Check-Room they are: "The Cairn," "Oral Tradition," "Egyptian Hieroglyphics," "Picture Writing," "The Manuscript," and "The Printing Press."

Going through the arch on the left and turning to the right you enter the North Corridor. A short distance down the hall is an entrance to the office of the Librarian, the ceiling of which is ornamented with E. J. Holslag's painting entitled "Literature." Above this entrance is a large painting, "The Family." To the right of it is the painting "Rest," and opposite it and on your left is "Recreation," all by Charles Sprague Pearce. Along the wall are, left to right, "Religion," "Labor," and "Study," also by Mr. Pearce. Going beneath the archway under "Recreation" you enter a long corridor, the North Curtain Corridor, leading to the Map Division of the Library. Here are nine paintings by Edward Simmons, from left to right: "Melpomene, The Muse of Tragedy"; "Clio, The Muse of History"; "Thalia, The Muse of Joy"; "Euterpe, The Muse of Poetry and Song"; "Terpsi-

chore, The Muse of the Choral Dance''; ''Erato, The Muse of Love Poetry''; ''Polyhymnia, The Muse of the Sublime Hymn''; ''Urania, The Muse of Astronomy''; and ''Calliope, The Muse of Epic Poetry.'' The latter is over the door of the Map Division of the Library. In this Division will be found nearly 170,000 maps and atlases.

The quotations in this corridor are:

Descend ye Nine! descend and sing;

Wake into voice each silent string.—*Pope.*

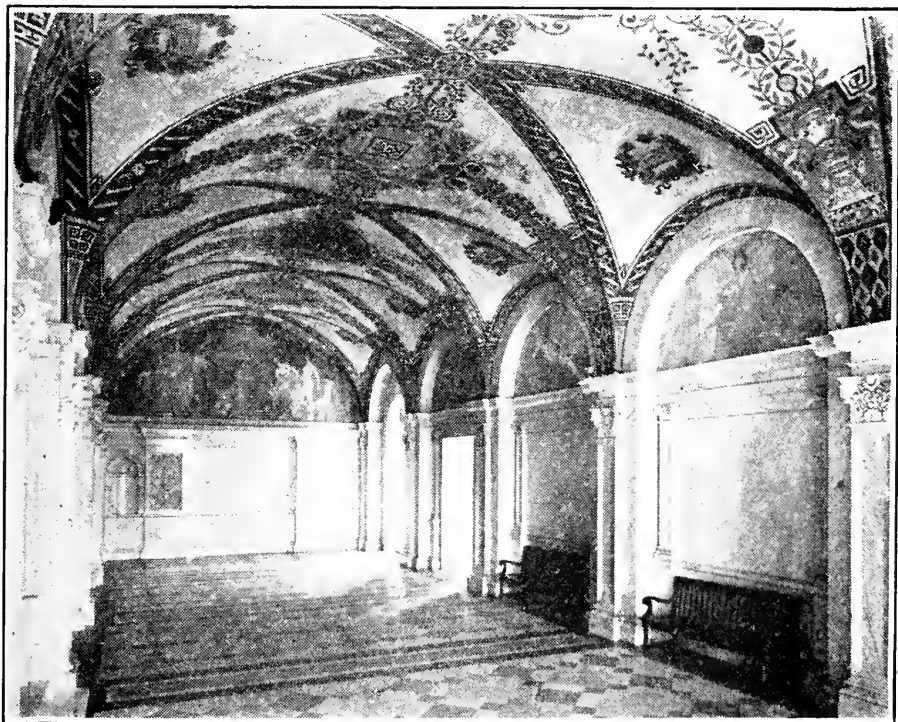
O heav'n born sisters! source of Art!

Who charm the sense or mend the heart.—*Pope.*

Say, will ye bless the bleak Atlantic shore?

And in the West bid Athens rise once more?—*Pope*

Returning past the door of the Reading Room and the Alexander pictures of the Evolution of the Book we will visit the south portion of this floor. Passing the Ladies' Check Room and Rest Room we come to the South Corridor with its mosaic ceiling. This corridor is also known as the Lyric



Corridor of Lyric Poetry

Poetry Corridor. The large painting on the left is entitled "The Muse of Lyric Poetry," by H. O. Walker. The central figure holds the lyre. Six smaller paintings by the same artist adorn the side walls of this corridor. The latter are popularly referred to as the "Poets' Boys." They are from left to right. "Ganymede" from Tennyson, "Endymion" from Keats, "Boy of Winander" from Wordsworth, "Uriel" from Emerson, "Comus" from Milton and "Adonis" from Shakespeare.

We will now enter the South Curtain Corridor which runs straight south from the corridor just inspected. Here are nine tympanum paintings of Greek heroes by Walter McEwen, from left to right: "Paris," "Jason," "Bellerophon," "Orpheus," "Perseus," "Prometheus," "Theseus," "Achilles" and "Hercules."

The quotations in this corridor are:

One equal temper of heroic hearts,  
Made weak by time and fate, but strong in will  
To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield.—*Tennyson*.

A glorious company, the flower of men,  
To serve, as a model for the mighty world,  
And be the fair beginning of a time.—*Tennyson*.

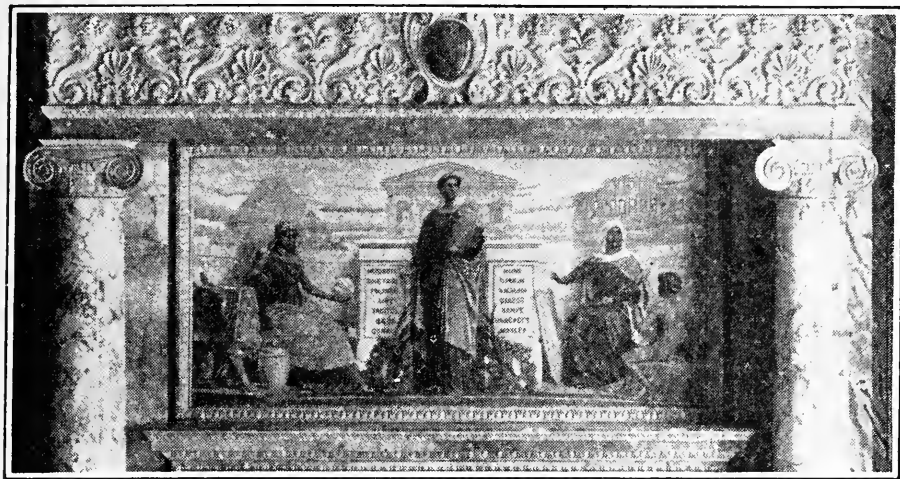
To the souls of fire, I, Pallas Athena, give more fire, and to those who are manful, a might more than man's.—*Charles Kingsley*.

Ancient of days! august Athena!

Where are thy men of might, thy grand in soul?

Gone glimmering through the dream of things that were.—*Byron*.

There are four doorways on the right hand side of this corridor, the first three leading into the Representatives' Reading Room, which is set apart for the use of Members of Congress, though visitors may view the beautiful interior decorations. The fireplaces at the ends of the room are striking features and are admired by all who see them. The mantels are works of art, in Italian marble, executed by Frederic Dielman. The mosaic in the mantel on the right represents Law and that on the other History. The ceiling panels show the seven primary colors as idealized by Carl Guthertz: Red, the Light of Poetry; Orange, the Light of Progress; Yellow, the Light



Mosaic Mantel, "History"

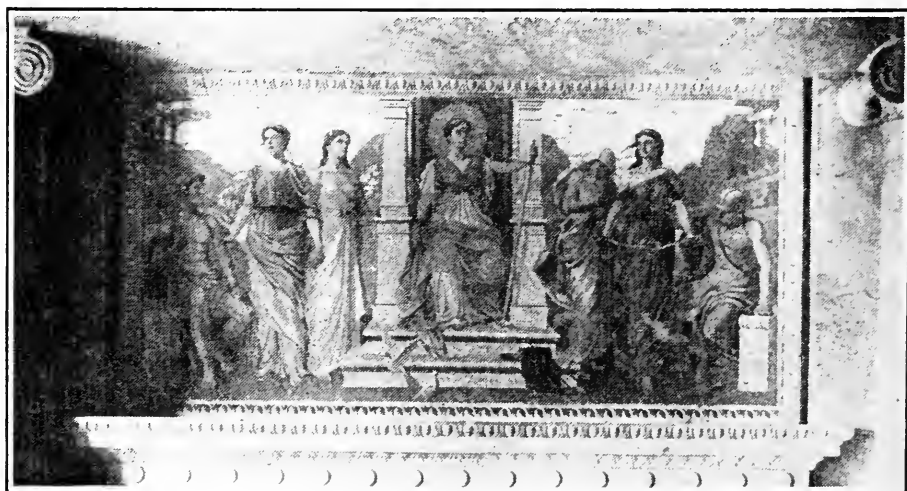
of Creation; Green, the Light of Research; Blue, the Light of Truth; Indigo, the Light of Science; Violet, the Light of State. The oak tympanums of the American eagle and Minerva's owl over the doors are by C. H. Niehaus. The room is paneled in dark oak.

Returning to the corridor and entering the fourth door the visitor is in the Senate Reading Room, which is for the exclusive use of United States Senators. This room is unlike any of the other rooms in the Library. The stone work is of Sienna and Vermont marble. Above the dado the walls are covered with red silk, while the ceiling is in gold. The panel in the mantel of the fireplace is by Herbert Adams. The female figures in the ceiling are by William A. Mackay.

Directly opposite the entrance to the Senate Reading Room is the entrance to the Periodical Room. Visitors will find the papers from their States on the racks and they are at liberty to take them to the tables and read the home news. Over 13,000 periodicals are received here, 275 of them from foreign countries. Only employees have access to the other rooms running from the Periodical Room around to the Map Division. The visitor should now go back to the west side (toward the Capitol) near the main entrance and walk down the stairs to the Basement, or Ground Floor. This floor is mainly taken up with the business offices of the Library and while there

are no works of art here, it is well worth a visit. The ceilings are frescoed in simple conventional designs, but the walls of the passageways are wainscoted with American marbles—the handsomest colored marbles found in the United States. The two western corridors are of two different shades of mottled blue marble from Brandon, Vermont. The south wing has a red and white marble from the shores of Lake Champlain. The eastern corridor has black and white Georgia marble. The north corridor has light chocolate Tennessee marble.

It is suggested that the visitor start north and follow the corridor around the whole building. This is the only floor where the public has free access to the corridor passing around the building. The watchman at the west (Capitol side) door will give directions how to reach any particular point of interest in the Library. There are elevators running to the upper floors, public telephone booths near the door, lavatories, check stand, etc. On the way to the northward the office of the Chief Clerk of the Library is passed on your left. At the end of that hall you look directly into the entrance of the Music Division of the Library. The musical collection of this division is marvelous, the number fast approaching the million mark, there being nearly nine hundred



Mosaic Mantel, "Law"

thousand pieces of music and books and pamphlets on musical subjects, making it the largest collection of the sort in the world. Going east through the north corridor, the Printing Office is passed. This is a splendidly equipped printing plant employed entirely on the great needs of the Library in that line, though officially it is a branch of the Government Printing Office. Turning the corner and starting south, the visitor next passes the Bindery, where a large force is constantly employed in binding books and pamphlets of every description which are to be placed permanently on the shelves of the Library. The Bindery is a branch of the Government Printing Office Bindery. Near the east entrance of the Library is located the Mail Room. The visitor will be astonished to see the great amount of mail received by the Library. It is here assorted and distributed to the different divisions of the Building. Then comes the Stationery and Supplies Room.

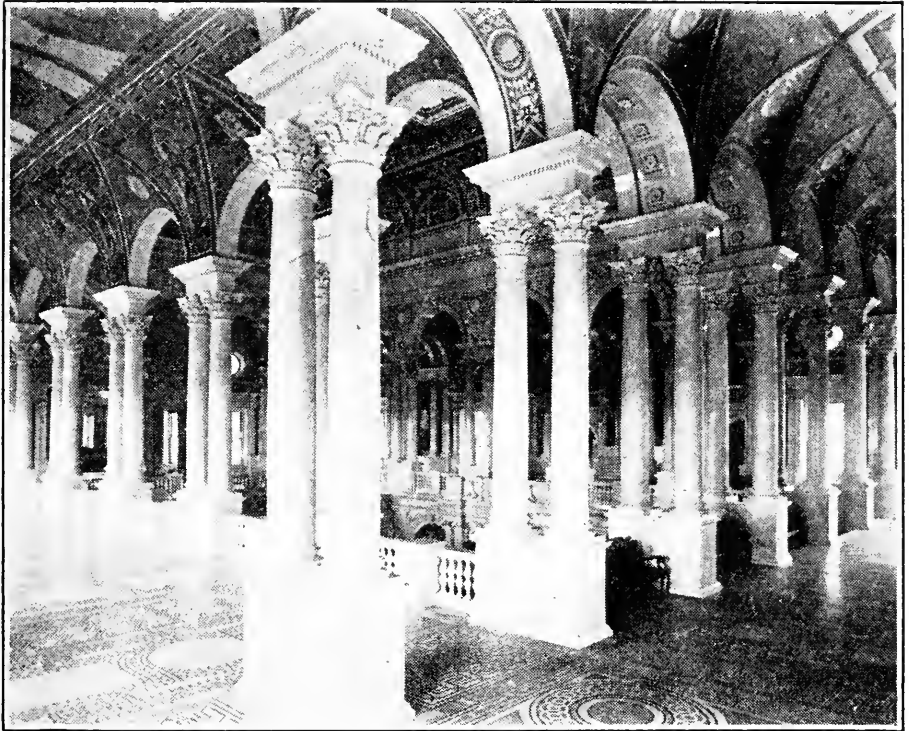
Beginning with Room 30 on the east side of the building and running the full length of the south side to Room 42, is located the Copyright Division. Room 41 is the public entrance to this division. It is here that authors, artists, and publishers seek protection for their products. For the sight-seer there is little of interest, for the Copyright Office is a great recording bureau. It is through this office that the Library receives the greater number of its accessions. Authors are given a monopoly in the publication of their works for a period of twenty-eight years, and a renewal period of twenty-eight years, by printing and publishing their productions with the statutory copyright notice and depositing two copies of their works in the Copyright Office. After being recorded the copies are promptly distributed to the proper divisions by the Catalogue Division of the Library. Any one wishing to register his literary or artistic work in the Copyright Office should write for the blanks pertaining to the class of work to be protected. There are thirteen official classes, as follows: A—Books; B—Periodicals; C—Lectures, Sermons, and Addresses; D—Dramatic and Dramatico-Musical Compositions; E—Musical Compositions; F—Maps; G—Works of Art

(Paintings, Drawings, Sculpture); H—Reproductions of Works of Art; I—Drawings of a Scientific or Technical Nature; J—Photographs; K—Prints; L—Photoplays; M—Motion Pictures Other Than Photoplays. The cost for each registration is \$1. The copyright law went into effect in 1790, from which time until 1870 the registrations were made in the different District courts of the United States. In 1870 they were placed with the Librarian of Congress. During the year 1897 the copyright duties were assigned to the Register of Copyrights, though the office still remains a division of the Library of Congress.

The visitor resuming his journey will next pass the Reading Room for the Blind. The large number of books printed from raised type will be of very great interest. The collection now comprises over seven thousand items. The next long room to the visitor's left as he passes along the corridor is occupied by the Disbursing Officer of the Library and the room to the right is the office of Superintendent of Building and Grounds.

The Library building was provided for by an Act of Congress in 1886 and the building was first occupied in 1897. It is 340 by 470 feet, about three and one-half acres. The floor area is over 326,000 square feet, nearly eight acres. The cubic area of the building is equal to that of the Capitol, ten million cubic feet. The site of the building and its surrounding grounds are ten acres in extent. Seventy residences were demolished to make room for the Library. There is a cellar under the entire building and its extent has not been counted in the floor space mentioned above. There are over two thousand windows. About fifty famous American painters and sculptors received commissions for their productions which appear in the building. The building cost \$6,347,000 and the grounds \$585,000. The low cost of this great book home is explained by the fact that "many of the artists and sculptors, in a spirit of patriotic loyalty, gave their genius and their art free of cost to the nation." The Library faces exactly west and belongs to the

Italian Renaissance style. The architects who designed the building were John L. Smithmeyer and Paul J. Pelz. The engineer in charge was General Thomas Lincoln Casey, Chief of Engineers of the Army. General Casey's son, Edward Pearce Casey, succeeded Mr. Pelz as architect when the building was about half completed. Bernard R. Green was appointed superintendent and engineer of construction by Gen-



Hall of the Columns

eral Casey, with whom he had been associated in the construction of the State, War and Navy Building, and in placing a new foundation under the Washington Monument and completing that structure. For a number of years from the completion of the Library in 1897 until his death, Mr. Green remained Superintendent of the Building.

If the visitor should be in need of refreshments he can take either of the elevators on the right just beyond the office of the Superintendent of Building and Grounds to a Café and Cafeteria on the top floor of the building. On the other

hand, if the visitor wishes to consult some of the volumes of the Library he will have the elevator stop at the First Floor and he will then enter the Reading Room. The attendants at the center desk will provide application cards for the books and direct the visitor to the index cards where the book desired will be found listed either under the author, title, or subject. The name of the author, the title of the book, and the book number should be entered on the card. After locating a convenient desk, the visitor will add his desk number in the proper space on the card and present it to the attendants at the center desk. In a few moments the book will be placed on the reader's desk. After finishing with the book he should take it to the center desk, where the application card will be returned to him.

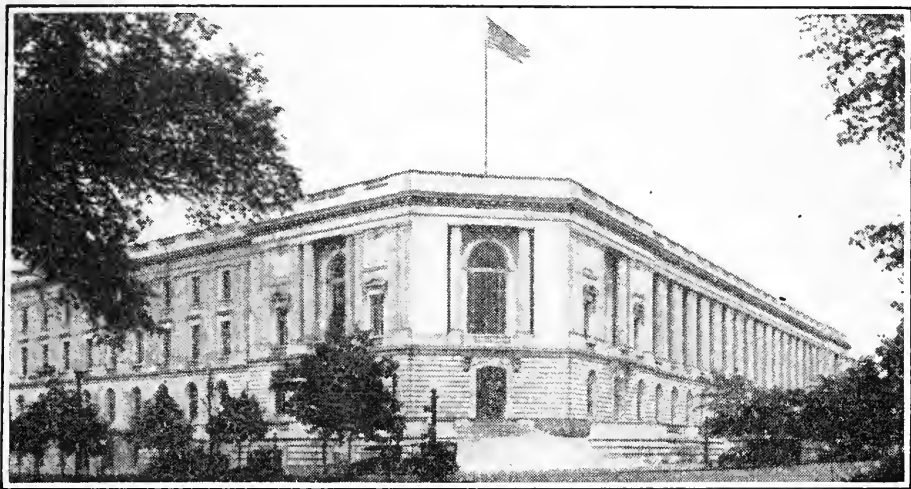
The Library is not all art and ornament. There are other divisions of the Library, not mentioned in this necessarily brief sketch, which are of inestimable value. As a rule visitors do not have access to them. They are: Division of Bibliography, Card Division, Catalogue Division, Classification Division, Legislative Reference, Order Division, Semitic Division, and Law Library, the latter, for the convenience of the Supreme Court, still housed in the Capitol.

*Going north on First Street, No. 25, at the corner of A Street Northeast, is the*

**Old Capitol Prison.** Congress convened in this building (1815-1819) while the Capitol was being rebuilt after being burned by the British in 1814. The inauguration of President Monroe took place here in 1817. It became known as the Brick Capitol and was the home of many Congressmen, including John C. Calhoun, who died here, March 31, 1850. During the Civil War the building was used as a prison and called the "Old Capitol Prison." Many famous persons were confined here during the Civil War. It has been considerably reconstructed and is now used as the headquarters of the National Woman's Party.

*Continuing north on First Street, and turning left into B Street, the building on the right side of the street is the*

**Senate Office Building.** This building contains the offices of U. S. Senators and the Vice President of the United States. Each Senator has two rooms. The Committee Rooms are



beautifully decorated. A tunnel from the basement connects with the Senate wing of the Capitol and the distinguished Senators are carried to and from their offices to the Capitol in small electric cars. There are no conveyances in the tunnel leading to the House Office Building; the Representatives, usually younger men, walk. The marble structure cost slightly less than four and one-half million dollars.

*Cutting through the Capitol Grounds in a southwesterly direction, at the head of Pennsylvania Avenue, stands the*

**Peace Monument,** designed by Admiral David Porter and executed in beautiful Carrara marble in Rome by the American sculptor, Franklin Simmons. It was erected from funds (\$21,000) contributed by members of the navy in memory of the officers, sailors and marines of the U. S. Navy "who fell in defense of the Union and Liberty of their Country, 1861-65." Congress provided the circular base, steps and platform at a cost of \$20,000. It was unveiled in 1877.

The upper figures represent America weeping upon the



shoulder of History, who contemplates a tablet upon which are engraved the famous words: "They died that their country might live." The figure below facing the Capitol is a statue of peace with an olive branch. The figure facing the avenue west is a statue of Victory with a laurel wreath; at her feet are Neptune and Mars.

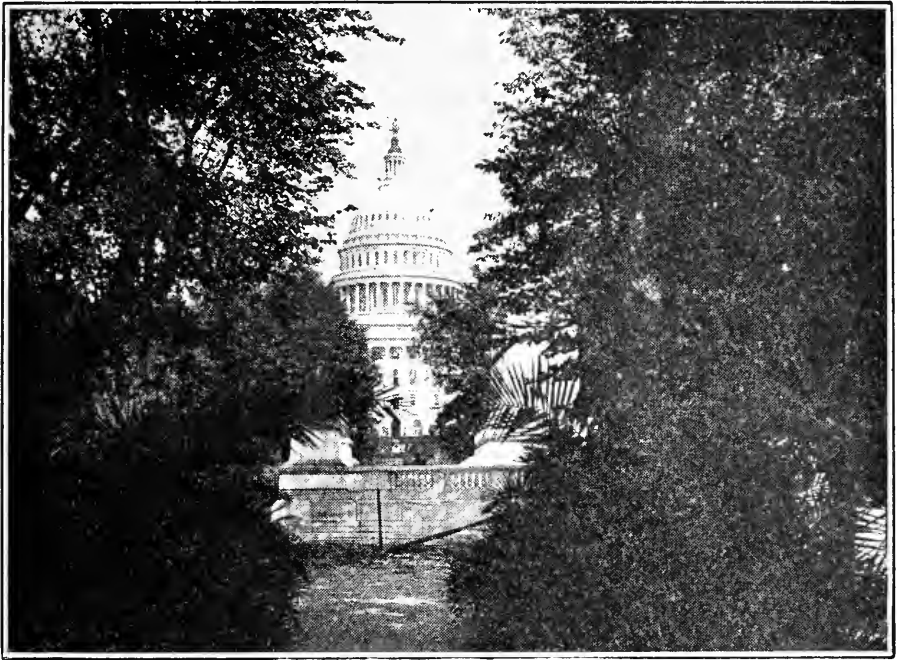
*At the foot of the Capitol Grounds and on a line with the Peace Monument are the*

**Botanic Gardens**, forming a part of the Mall, which extends from the Capitol to the Lincoln Me-

morial. The Gardens were established by the Columbian Institute on a tract of land granted by Congress, and in May, 1920, were one hundred years old. They contain conservatories stored with rare plants from all parts of the world.

Near the entrance is an equestrian statue of General Ulysses S. Grant (1822-1885), designed by the American sculptor, Henry Merwin Shrady. The pedestal, designed by Edward Pearce Casey, the architect of the Library of Congress and Memorial Continental Hall, is 265 feet long and 65 feet high. On the central pedestal is General Grant seated on his thoroughbred—calm and serene. It is said that during the fiercest battle he would sit upon his horse whittling a stick. A little below are the four lions representing the guardians of the national and of the army flags. On the north pedestal is the cavalry group depicting a charge during the Civil War and on the southern pedestal the artillery group also depicting a charge during the Civil War. The sculptor served four years in the National Guard, infantry and artillery, to perfect himself for this work.

North of the conservatory is the beautiful fountain de-



United States Botanic Gardens  
Capitol Vista from Avenue of Palms

signed by the French sculptor, Auguste Bartholdi, who also designed the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor. In the main conservatory especially is a collection of magnificent palms and other plants of much interest to visitors, and the system of propagation and cultivation of many varieties and species of plants is fascinating and affords the public pleasant hours in acquiring interesting information in botany. The Gardens are open to the public every day from sunrise to sunset, and the conservatories and other buildings from eight o'clock to four-thirty; on Sunday only the main conservatory is open. The public is invited to visit and inspect the Gardens. The attendants guide visitors and explain to them the things of interest.

*Going west on Pennsylvania Avenue, No. 615, is the*

**Metropolitan Hotel.** The marble used in its construction is a portion of the same used in the old Capitol.

*In the circle on the right, at the intersection of Seventh Street, is the*

**Stephenson G. A. R. Memorial**, of solid granite and bronze, presented to the United States by the Grand Army of the Republic. It cost \$45,000, of which Congress appropriated \$10,000 for the pedestal. J. Massey Rhind was the sculptor.



On the face of the monument is the profile, in bold relief, in bronze of Dr. Benjamin Franklin Stephenson, organizer and originator of the G. A. R., and beneath it in bronze is the badge of the G. A. R., both the obverse and reverse sides being shown. The badge was designed by Dr. Stephenson and is worn by the comrades of the G. A. R. On each of the three sides of the monument are figures in bronze

representing the cardinal principles of the G. A. R.—Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty. President Taft delivered an address at the unveiling, July 3, 1909.

*In the triangle west of the G. A. R. Memorial is the statue of*

**Major General Winfield Scott Hancock** (1824–1866) erected by Congress at a cost of \$50,000. It was unveiled May 12, 1896, President Cleveland delivering an address. General Hancock was a graduate of West Point and veteran of Mexican, Indian, and Civil Wars. He fought with distinction in the battle of Gettysburg and was Democratic candidate for President in 1880.

*Across the street, south of Pennsylvania Avenue, is*

**Center Market**, one of the largest and finest in the country. The brick buildings were completed in 1872.

*Continuing west on Pennsylvania Avenue, at the intersection of Ninth Street, in the triangle on the left is the statue of*

**General John A. Rawlins**, General Grant's Chief of Staff, also his Secretary of War when President. The statue is of heroic size and was cast from cannon captured in the Civil War. It was designed by J. Bailey and erected by Congress in 1874 at a cost of \$13,000.



Winfield Scott Hancock

*In the triangle on the right side of Pennsylvania Avenue, at the intersection of Tenth and D Streets, stands the marble statue of*

**Benjamin Franklin**, designed by Ernest Plassman and presented to city, in 1889, by Stilson Hutchins, Washington journalist. The statue is eight feet six inches high and stands on a granite pedestal eleven feet high. The philosopher, writer, inventor, philanthropist and statesman is represented in the costume of the days of his diplomatic sojourn at Versailles. Benjamin Franklin was one of the drafters and signers of the Declaration of Independence, and also one of the framers of the Constitution.

*In the next square across the street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, is the*

**Main Post Office Department Building**, completed in 1899 at a cost of \$2,585,835. It is an adaptation of Romanesque style and was built of gray granite. The height from the basement to the top of the tower is 315 feet. The building is 200 feet wide by 300 feet long and contains approximately

350 large rooms. It is occupied by the Postmaster General, Assistant Postmasters General, officials and approximately 1500 employees. In the court within the building hangs a perfectly proportioned American flag. This flag, 70 feet 4 inches by 37 feet, is the largest in the United States. The clock in the tower of the building measures 15 feet from rim to rim, and the minute and hour hands, which are made of pine wood, measure  $7\frac{1}{2}$  and 5 feet respectively. The height of the letters is two feet.



The Post Office Department is open to visitors from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. There is an information bureau on the first floor where the visitor may obtain information about Washington and the government departments free of charge.

The Post Office Department is a self-supporting institution. The various American Post Offices handle about 40 per cent of the aggregate postal business of the civilized world.

The Postmaster General is the executive head of the Federal Postal Service. He appoints all officers and employees of the Post Office Department, except the four Assistant Postmasters General and the Purchasing Agent, who are presidential appointees. The postmasters of the first, second, and third classes are likewise presidential appointees; all other postmasters, officers and employees of the service at large are appointed by him. Subject to the approval of the President he makes postal treaties with foreign Governments. He is the executive head of the Postal Savings System, and ex officio chairman of the board of trustees of that system.

*Across the street on Pennsylvania Avenue on the northeast corner of Twelfth Street is the*

**Raleigh Hotel.** On this site Vice-President Andrew Johnson resided and was sworn in as President.

*In the triangle at the intersection of Thirteenth Street stands the statue of*

**Count Casimir Fulaski** (1748-1779)), completed in 1910 by Casimir Chodzinski, at a cost of \$55,000. Having been driven into exile in 1771, the Polish patriot came to America and joined the army of Washington in 1777. He was commissioned by Congress as Brigadier General in command of cavalry, and distinguished himself at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Savannah, October 9, 1779.

*The white structure to the left, between Thirteen-and-a-Half and Fourteenth Streets, is the*



**District Building**, in which are located the offices of the Municipal Government of the District of Columbia. It was designed by Cope and Stewardson of Philadelphia and cost within a few thousand dollars of \$2,500,000. The exterior is of Vermont marble. The building was formally dedicated July 4, 1908. A number of valuable oil portraits of mayors of the City of Washington and others are hung in the hallways, especially in the fifth story. The statuary on the building was designed by Adolph De Nesti. The two figures on either side of the cartouche over the main entrance represent "Justice" and "Law"—from east to west. The eight figures above the main cornice typify, beginning at the east end of the front: Sculpture (male); Painting (female); Architecture (male); Music (female); Commerce (female); Engineering (male); Agriculture (female); and Statesmanship (male). Similar figures are on the other sides of the building. Visitors are subject to no restrictions during office hours.

*On the northwest corner of Fourteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue is the*

**New Willard Hotel.** In the old Willard Hotel, on this site, resided Presidents: Zachary Taylor, Millard Fillmore,

and James Buchanan. Charles Dickens stopped here in 1842. Vice-President Coolidge resides here now.

*In the park at the end of the Avenue, opposite the south side of the Treasury, stands the statue of*

**General William Tecumseh Sherman** (1820–91). It was completed in 1903 by Carl Rohl-Smith at a cost of \$131,055. The four corner figures represent the engineer soldier, artilleryman, cavalryman and infantryman. William Tecumseh Sherman, who is popularly known for his definition of war and the famous march through Georgia to the sea, was a graduate of West Point and a veteran of many wars. He resigned from the army in 1853 to engage in law and banking, but was recommissioned at the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, with the rank of Colonel of Volunteers in the Union Army; he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General of the Regular Army two years later. He distinguished himself in the battles of Bull Run, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chattanooga and Knoxville. He succeeded Grant as Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Army when the latter became President.

*Standing on the steps of the Treasury, a superb view is obtained of*

**Historic Pennsylvania Avenue** with the Capitol in the



background. It is one mile long from the Peace Monument to the Treasury and connects the legislative and executive branches of the government. All inaugural and other historic parades pass over this portion of the avenue which is, indeed, the Appian Way of the Republic. The entire thoroughfare is nearly five miles long, but is broken in two places by the Capitol and the Treasury.

## ROUTE NO. 2

Route No. 2 starts on Sixteenth Street at Lafayette Square (in front of the White House).

This broad Avenue, arched by beautiful trees, is directly perpendicular to the White House and runs in a straight line into Maryland. It was for a brief time known as the Avenue of the Presidents. This designation being too long for correspondence, it was changed back to Sixteenth Street. The thoroughfare is lined with many magnificent mansions and foreign government legations and embassies, alongside of which may, here and there, still be seen an old, dilapidated shack.

*At the corner of Sixteenth and H Streets, facing Lafayette Square, is*

**St. John's Church**, familiarly known as the "Presidents' Church" because Presidents Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Fillmore and Buchanan attended service here. A pew is always reserved for the President and his family. It was erected in 1816.

*Going north on Sixteenth Street, on the far corner to the left, No. 1601 K Street, is the residence of the late*

**Admiral George Dewey** (1837-1917). The hero of Manila Bay was living here when he died. Mrs. Dewey still occupies the house.

*On the right side of the street, No. 1119, is the*

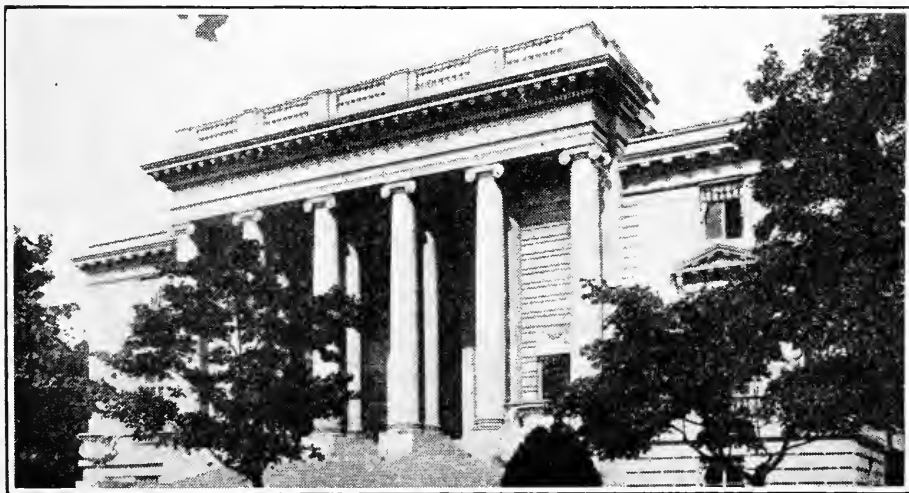
**Russian Embassy**, the largest Embassy building in the city.

*At the intersection of M Street, on the near corner at the left, is the*

**National Geographic Society** and Hubbard Memorial Hall, erected by the family of the Society's first President, Gardiner Greene Hubbard, as a memorial to him. The Society was organized, in 1888, for the study and distribution of geographic knowledge. It publishes the National Geographic Magazine.

*Directly in front, still going north, is Scott Circle, with the Hahnemann Memorial on the right and the statue of Daniel Webster on the left (see page 24). At the intersection of P Street, on the near corner right, is the*

**Carnegie Institution**, founded in 1902, by the late Andrew Carnegie, capitalist and philanthropist. The institution has an endowment fund of \$25,000,000. It was created to carry on original research under the most favorable environment possible and, therefore, has centers in different parts of the country—localities best adapted for the particular line of work in view. Its activities cover almost the entire range of human knowledge. The Department of Experimental Evolution covers various investigations relating to heredity in animal, plants and man. The Department of Historical Research and the Department of Economics and Sociology cover an

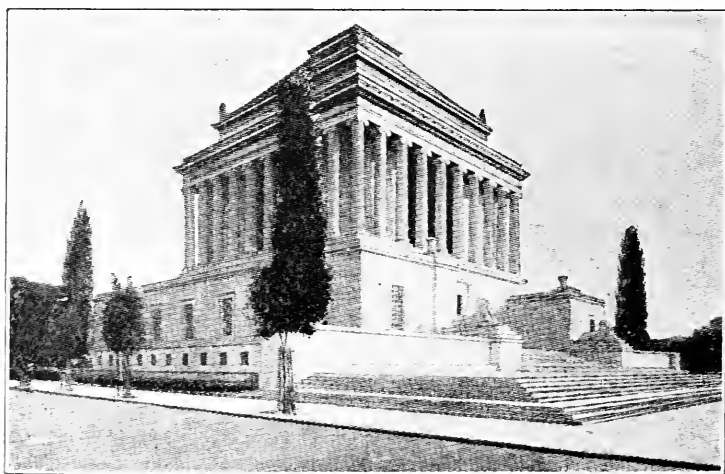


entirely different field. The Department of Botanical Research is located in Arizona and the Department of Marine Biology on the coast of Florida. The Mount Wilson observatory is under the Department of Meridian Astronomy. The non-magnetic ship *Carnegie*, which serves as a laboratory in which are being collected the data required for a general magnetic survey, has been fitted out by this institution.

The institution encourages investigation, research, and discovery and the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind. It conducts, endows, and assists investigation in any department of science, literature, and art. It is a university without students. Individuals of marked ability in any branch of the sciences are often financed in their work of investigation and research.

*At the intersection of S Street, on the near corner at the right, stands the*

**Scottish Rite Temple**, modeled after the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus, located on the coast of Asia Minor, and considered by the ancients one of the Seven Wonders of the World. This magnificent structure, representing about 150 sets of Masonic bodies of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite in America, was built at a cost of \$1,500,000. The thirty-three Ionic columns are each thirty-three feet high, and the steps leading to the main entrance are ar-



ranged in groups of 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, all sacred numbers of the ancients. The huge sphinxes on each side of the entrance were hewn out of the largest stones ever quarried in this country. The nucleus of the large library, containing about 80,000 volumes, was a donation by General Albert Pike, former Grand Commander of the Supreme Council.

*At the intersection of New Hampshire Avenue, No. 2001 New Hampshire Avenue, is the*

**Congressional Club**, which was organized in May, 1908, and incorporated by special act of Congress. Those eligible to active membership are the wives of Senators and Representatives in Congress, the wives of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the wives of the members of the Cabinet. The mother, daughter, or sister of a Senator or Representative is eligible to active membership if she presides over his household at Washington. The wife of the President, the wife of the Vice-President, and the wife of the Speaker of the House are honorary members.

The club house was built in 1914, at a cost of \$30,000, upon a lot given to the club by Mrs. John B. Henderson, wife of ex-Senator Henderson of Missouri. It is attractively furnished and well equipped for club use.

The club is the center of the social life of the congressional women in Washington, and during the sessions of Congress is the scene of many and varied activities. Every Friday afternoon a reception and programme is given at which some of the most distinguished people of the country are heard, and among the formal evening affairs each season receptions are held in honor of the President, the Vice-President, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*At the intersection of Florida Avenue, No. 2200, is*

**Henderson Castle**, the home of the late John Brooks Henderson, former Senator from Missouri, who wrote the thirteenth amendment abolishing slavery. It is the only castle in the city.

*Across the street, extending to Euclid Street, is*

**Meridian Hill Park**, which offers a commanding view over the city. The bronze statue of Dante Alighieri, famous Italian poet (1265-1321), was presented to the National Capital by the Italian societies of the country, December 1, 1921. It is twelve feet in height, reposes on a pedestal nine feet high, and is an exact replica of one erected to the poet in New York City. The statue is the work of Commendatore Ettore Ximenes of Italy; the pedestal was designed by Mr. Whitney Warren, of New York.

No. 2460 Sixteenth Street is the **French Embassy**.

No. 2630 Sixteenth Street is the **Cuban Legation**.

No. 2640 Sixteenth Street is the **Polish Legation**, formerly the home of Mr. Pullman, the inventor of the car that bears his name.

*No. 2829 Sixteenth Street is the*

**Mexican Embassy**, formerly the home of Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury, 1909-1913. The King and Queen of Belgium stopped in this building while visiting in Washington in 1919.

*Turning left on Harvard Street we come to the*

**National Zoological Park**, established by Act of Congress in 1890, "for the advancement of science and the instruction



**Monkey House**

and recreation of the people." The park, 175 acres in area, with numerous walks and drives, is admirably located in Rock Creek Valley, which fact alone makes it one of the finest in the world, though the main feature, of course, is the collection of 1,545 living animals, imported from all parts of the world. Four hundred seventy-eight species of animals are exhibited. About 2,500,000 persons visit the park annually.

The chimpanzee, "Soko," who hails from the forests of the French Congo, delights and amuses all visitors, young and old. He takes his formal meals seated at a table; and, after his napkin has been adjusted, he scans the menu, writes his order, and rings his bell for service. He eats food with fork and spoon in a conventional manner, and pours his own milk from a bottle into a glass.

There are many other animals no less interesting.

The grounds are open daily at 7:30 and the buildings at 9 a. m. In the winter the buildings close at 4:30; the grounds at 6 p. m. In the summer the buildings close at 5:30 and the grounds at 8 p. m.

The park is under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution.

*Leaving the Zoo through the gate on Connecticut Avenue and going south on this street, Woodley Road is reached. To the right, half a block distant, may be seen*

**Wardman Park Hotel.** Several Cabinet members and many other men prominent in official life live here.

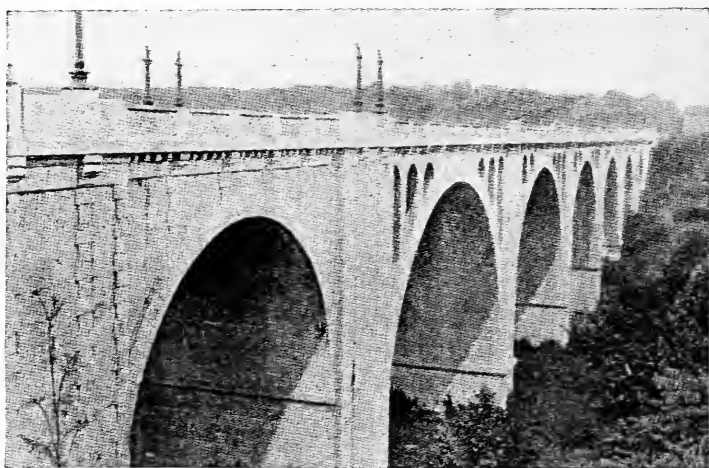
*Continuing south on this avenue, we cross the*

**Connecticut Avenue Bridge**, constructed entirely of concrete and steel at a cost of \$1,000,000. The graceful arches, and the picturesque development of Rock Creek which it spans, have given this bridge high rank in the world of bridge architecture.

*Turning right on Kalorama Road, No. 2301 is the home of*

**John Hays Hammond**, famous mining engineer.

No. 2300 Kalorama Road is the **Siamese Legation**.



Connecticut Avenue Bridge

*Turning left on 23d Street, at the intersection of Wyoming Avenue, No. 2241 Wyoming Avenue is the home of*

**William Howard Taft**, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, former Solicitor-General of the United States, first civil governor of the Philippines, and President of the United States of America, 1909-1913.

*Continuing south on Twenty-third Street and turning right on S Street, No. 2300 is the home of*

**Herbert Hoover**, Secretary of Commerce; mining engineer; United States Food Administrator during the World War; Chairman, American Relief Administration.

*No. 2340 is the home of*

**Woodrow Wilson**, President of the United States of America, 1913-1921. On November 11, 1921, immediately after the burial of the unknown soldier at Arlington, several thousand persons gathered in front of this house to pay tribute to the nation's former chief executive, who was greeted by his admirers with shouts of "Hurrah for the greatest living American" and "Woodrow Wilson, America's greatest President."

*Turning left into Massachusetts Avenue, we come to Sheridan Circle, where stands the statue of*

**General Philip H. Sheridan** (1831-1888), executed by Gutzon Borglum. It was unveiled November 25, 1908, and cost \$50,000. General Sheridan was a graduate of West Point and a veteran of the Civil War. He played an important part in the final overthrow of Lee's Army.

*On the other side of the circle, No. 1607 23d Street, is the Roumanian Legation.*

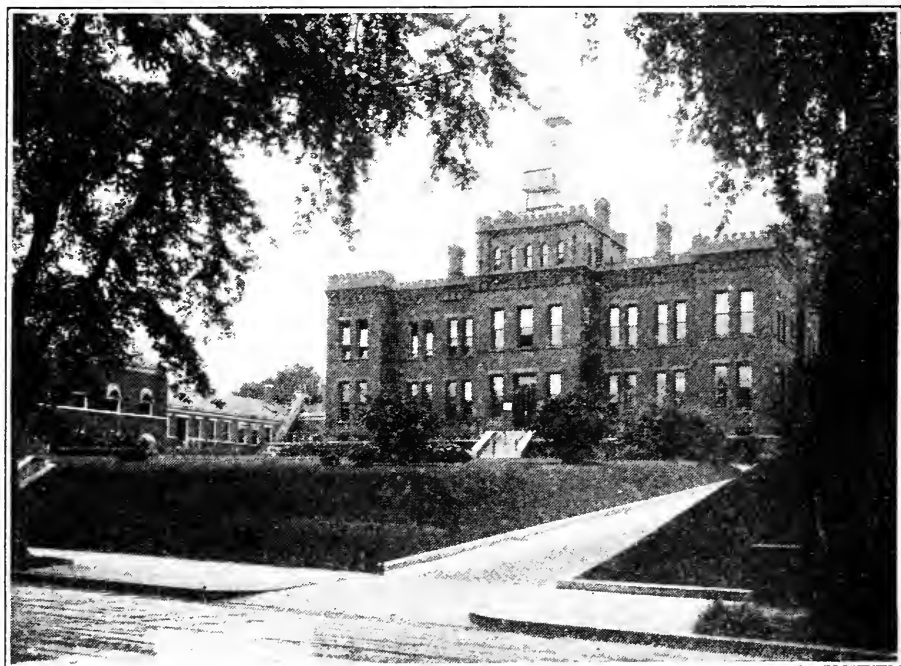
*Continuing on Massachusetts Avenue, turning right on Twenty-second Street, and again turning right on New Hampshire Avenue, we come to Washington Circle, where stands the statue of*

**George Washington** (1732-1799). The statue was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies, February 22, 1860. In designing this group the artist, Clark Mills, selected an incident in the life of Washington which occurred at the battle of Princeton, when, "after several ineffectual efforts to rally his troops, the General advanced so near the British lines that his horse refused to go farther, but stood in terror, while balls from the enemy's guns tore up the earth around him." The figure, cast from cannon given by Congress, cost \$50,000.

*Going north on Twenty-third Street and turning left on M Street, on the left side of the street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets, is the*

**U. S. Weather Bureau.** Prior to July 1, 1891, the Signal Corps of the War Department was entrusted with meteorological work. The Weather Bureau is under the Department of Agriculture. It has charge of the forecasting of the weather; the issue and display of weather forecasts, and storm, cold wave,





frost and flood warnings; the gauging and reporting of river stages; the maintenance and operation of the United States Weather Bureau telegraph and telephone lines; the collection and transmission of marine intelligence for the benefit of commerce and navigation; the reporting of temperature and rainfall conditions for agricultural interests; and the taking of such meteorological observations as may be necessary to determine and record climatic conditions of the United States.

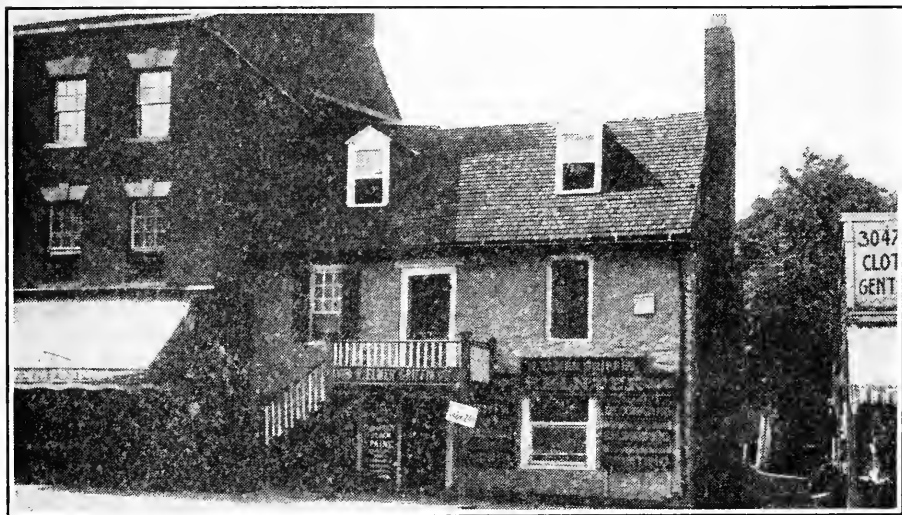
*Continuing west on M Street we cross the bridge spanning Rock Creek and enter*

**Georgetown**, or West Washington, which was a flourishing seaport when L'Enfant was surveying the present site of the Capital. The town was incorporated in 1789, eleven years before the government moved to the newly built Capital. While Washington was being built, many Congressmen who could not find satisfactory dwellings in the new Capital preferred to live in Georgetown. George Washington and Lafayette made their headquarters in this old aristocratic town. The residents of Georgetown, which had gained prominence

at that time by reason of its being the tidewater terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, presented strong claims for the honor of being the Capital of the nation. The town now is a part of the City of Washington.

*Continuing west on M Street, No. 3049 is the house which served as the*

**Headquarters of George Washington** and Major L'Enfant while the City of Washington was being surveyed in 1791.



*At the end of this street is the*

**Francis Scott Key Memorial Bridge**, connecting the city with Virginia. It is a fitting memorial to the author of the "Star-Spangled Banner," who resided in a house near this spot.

*To the right of the bridge, on this side of the river, is the*

**Chesapeake and Ohio Canal**, extending from Washington to Cumberland, Md., a distance of 186 miles. George Washington helped finance the construction of the canal, which was opened July 4, 1828. It was constructed primarily for the transport of grain and coal, this being done by means of mule-drawn barges. The canal is very picturesque as it winds among the trees, and many pleasure-seekers in canoe and motor boat enjoy its beauties.

## POINTS OF INTEREST NOT INCLUDED IN THE ROUTES

**The Soldiers' Home** for the Regular Army was established in the District of Columbia under the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1851. The organic act appropriated for its support \$118,791, being a part of the tribute levied by General Winfield Scott, Commanding General of the Army, on the City of Mexico, for the benefit of the Army.

Former soldiers to be eligible for admission to the Home must have had some service in the Regular Army, and if of less than twenty years, must have a disability which unfits them for earning their own livelihood. The Home has a capacity for 2,000 beneficiaries. It supplies beneficiaries with uniforms, subsistence and medical attendance, and they are at no expense whatever. Pensions and War Risk Compensation are not surrendered by the beneficiaries on admission to the Home.

The grounds are traversed with drives, many of which command fine views of the City, the Potomac River and the surrounding country. The grounds present an exceptionally fine

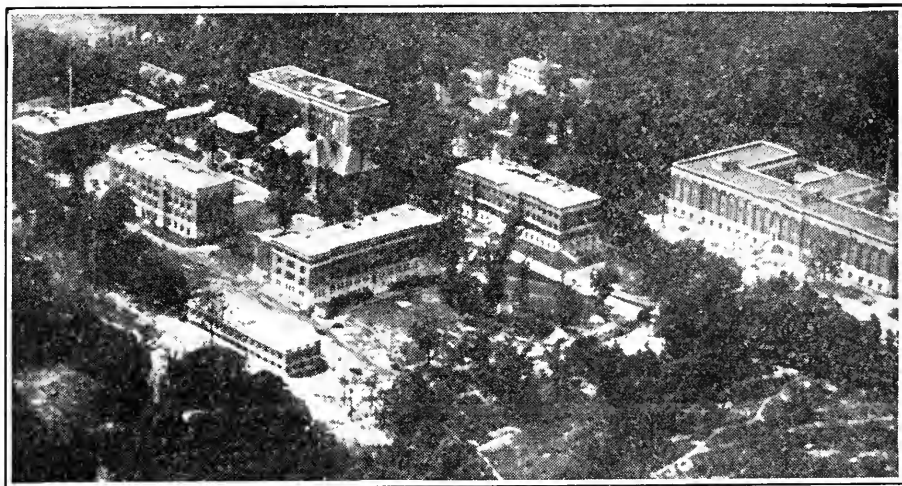


appearance, and the Home, as a whole, has the appearance and atmosphere of a well-kept park.

The buildings of the Home are in three groups. In the Administrative group the Anderson Cottage is of historic interest, as it was occupied by President Lincoln in the summer-time during the Civil War.

The Soldiers' Home is open to visitors at all hours during the day. Street cars marked "Soldiers' Home," running on 9th Street, stop at the principal entrance to the Home.

**The Bureau of Standards** deals with standards of all sorts, the work being a great deal broader than is ordinarily under-



stood from the name of the institution. Thus, standards include not only standards of measure, but standards of quality for all classes of material from concrete to textiles, standards of performance by which all classes of machines and devices are rated, standards of practice, which form the basis of building and safety codes and similar regulations, and the establishment of standard constants which are the fundamental truths on which the sciences are based.

A reasonable fee is charged for all tests or investigations performed for private firms or individuals.

The Bureau is located on Connecticut Avenue at Pierce Mill Road and the equipment, which is probably the finest in the world for research work, is housed in about fourteen perma-

nent buildings. Persons interested in scientific or technical research work are always welcome.

Hours for visitors: 10:00 A. M. to 2:30 P. M., except on Saturday in the summer time, when the Bureau closes at 1 o'clock.

**The Naval Observatory** keeps up continuous fundamental observations of the heavenly bodies for the purpose of being recorded in the Nautical Almanac each year for the use of navigators, surveyors, and others requiring the positions and movements of the heavenly bodies. The observatory furnishes standard time each day by wireless to vessels out at sea. The correct time is kept by a master clock hermetically sealed in a vault and maintained at an even degree of temperature. It is so accurate that it can be checked to the one-hundredth part of a second. The observatory also supervises the outfits of navigational instruments for the naval service and tests all chronometers used aboard naval vessels. It is located in Observatory Circle at the head of Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.

**The Department of the Interior** (F and G Streets between 18th and 19th Streets) is located in one of the most modern government office buildings in the world. It is eight stories



in height and its shape is the letter E. It is covered with a promenade roof, giving a recreation space of two acres. The terrazzo floors in the corridors would make a sidewalk six feet wide on both sides of Pennsylvania Avenue from the Treasury

to the Capitol. Special rooms are provided for the chemical, analytical, physical, petroleum, and mineralogical laboratories of the several bureaus of the department. This building contains the largest photographic laboratory in the United States.

**The Navy Yard**, located at the foot of Eighth Street, S. E., is one of the earliest government shipyards in the country. It was established in 1800 and destroyed by the British in 1814. The museum contains many curious war relics, among which are bronze guns captured from the Tripolitan pirates and trophies from the British, Mexican and Civil Wars.

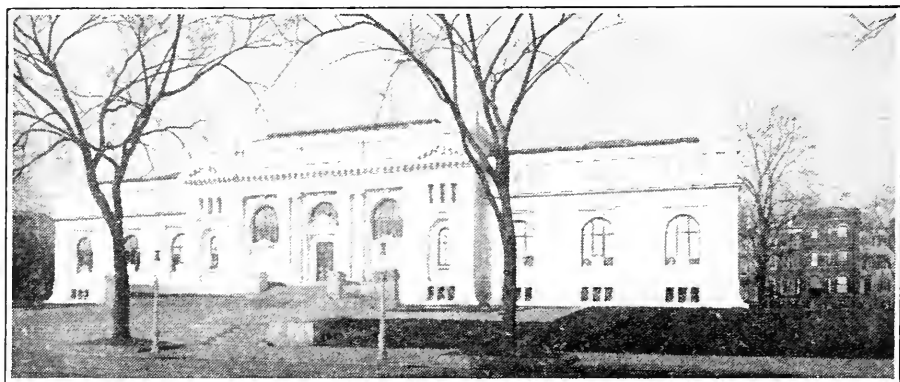
**The U. S. Civil Service Commission**, 1724 F Street, N. W., was created by Congress to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States. Of the three commissioners appointed by the President not more than two may belong to the same political party. The commission conducts open competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the classified service and makes appointments from among those who passed with highest grades. Appointments in the departments at Washington are apportioned among the States and Territories.

**The Grace Dodge Hotel**, on Union Station Plaza, facing N. Capitol and E Streets, is operated by the Y. W. C. A. It is managed entirely by women and no men are allowed above the first floor. There are 343 single rooms and 28 double rooms. There is a vanity parlor and a valeting room on every floor where guests may use the set tubs and electric irons for personal laundry work, and a shampoo basin where they can wash their own hair. There are also special suites for mothers with modern rockerless cribs and heaters for babies' milk bottles.

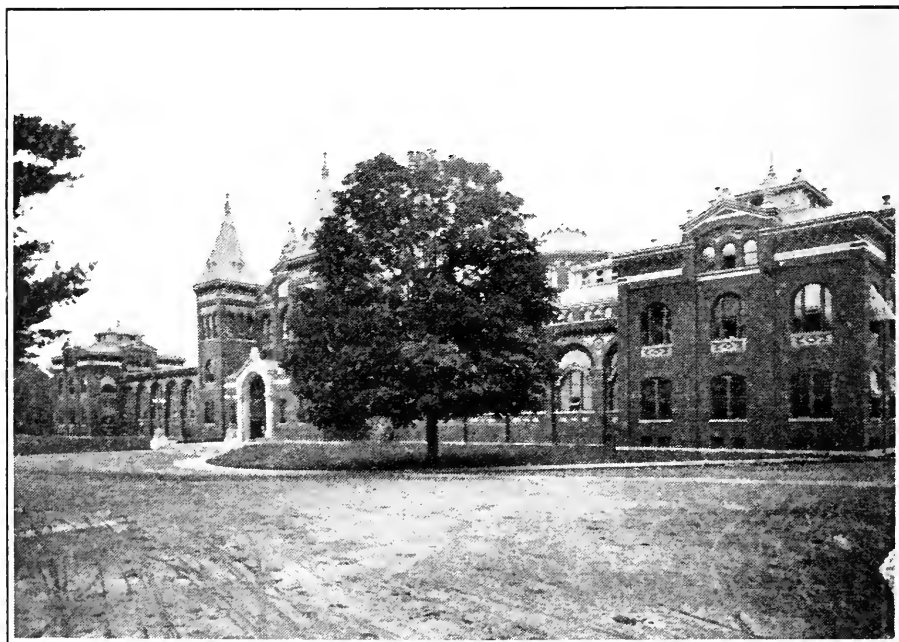
**The Army War College** is situated at the confluence of the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers (entrance through Washington Barracks grounds, foot of Four-and-a-half Street, S. W.). Courses preparing officers for advancement to higher grades, and courses in military strategy are given here to selected officers. A statue of Frederick the Great presented by former Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany and which once

adorned one of the pedestals in front of the building, was removed during the World War.

**The Carnegie Library**, in Mount Vernon Square, at the intersection of Massachusetts and New York Avenues, is the gift of the late Mr. Andrew Carnegie. It is of Greek and Roman architecture, combining their beauty and dignity.



The exterior is of beautiful white marble. It was constructed under the Supervision of Bernard R. Green, Superintendent of Construction for the Library of Congress, and was formally dedicated January 7, 1903.



Arts and Industries Building of the U. S. National Museum (page 62)

## UNIVERSITIES

**George Washington University** is the successor of the Columbian College in the District of Columbia, which was chartered by an act of Congress in 1821. In 1873 the name was changed to Columbian University and in 1904 to The George Washington University. The university buildings are located in various parts of the city. The administrative offices are at 2101 G Street, N. W.

**Georgetown University** is the oldest Roman Catholic institution of higher learning in the country. Georgetown College was founded by the Rt. Rev. John Carroll, the first Catholic Bishop of Baltimore. It was raised to the dignity of a university in 1815. The academic department is located at Georgetown, at the head of Thirty-sixth Street.

**American University**, at the intersection of Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, is primarily a post-graduate university. It is under the direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

**The Catholic University**, Michigan Avenue and Harewood Road, was founded in 1889. It has for its purpose the higher education of college graduates and is especially strong in its divinity faculty.

## STATUES AND MEMORIALS

**Barry, Commodore John** (1745-1803), Franklin Park, facing Fourteenth Street. Completed in 1914 by John J. Boyle at a cost of \$50,000. Commodore Barry won distinction in the Revolutionary War, and was the first officer in the United States Navy to capture a vessel of the enemy.

**Butt-Millet Fountain**, south of the White House Grounds, was erected in memory of Major Archibald W. Butt, military aide to Presidents Roosevelt and Taft; and Francis D. Millet, artist and journalist, who lost their lives on the *Titanic*.

**Daguerre, Louis J. M.** (1789-1851), Smithsonian Grounds. Erected to the memory of the inventor of Daguerrotype Photography and presented to the United States by the Photographers' Association of America.

**Emancipation, Lincoln Park.** It was erected from funds contributed solely by emancipated citizens. The first contribution of \$5 came from Charlotte Scott, a freed woman from Virginia; this being her first earnings in freedom.

**Greene, General Nathaniel** (1742-1786), Stanton Square. Completed in 1887 by Henry K. Browne at a cost of \$50,000. General Greene held important commands under Washington during the Revolutionary War and distinguished himself in his southern campaigns, particularly at Hobkirk's Hill and Eutaw Springs.

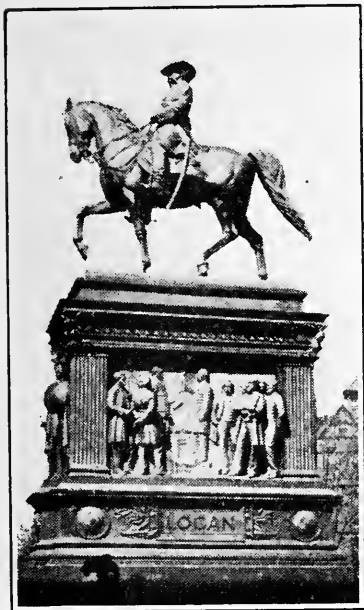
**Henry, Prof. Joseph** (1799-1878), Smithsonian Grounds, designed by W. W. Story. The statue to the first Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution was erected by the people of the United States in recognition of his scientific achievements.



Nathaniel Greene

**Jones, John Paul** (1747-1792), Potomac Park, foot of Seventeenth Street. Designed by C. H. Nieuhaus. Famous naval hero of the Revolutionary War who later served as Rear-Admiral in the Russian Navy in the war with Turkey.

**Logan, General John A.**, Iowa Circle. Completed in 1901 by Franklin Simmons at a cost of \$65,000. General Logan volunteered as a private in the Mexican War. He later became a successful lawyer and was elected as Representative in Congress from Illinois, was appointed a colonel at the out-



John A. Logan

break of the Civil War and promoted to the rank of Major General the following year. He distinguished himself at the battle of Vicksburg and later became Commander of the Army of Tennessee. After the war he was re-elected to Congress, serving in the House for three years and in the Senate until his death.

**McClellan, General Geo. B.**, Connecticut Avenue and N Street. Designed by Frederick MacMonnies. Cost \$50,000. General McClellan, a graduate from West Point, was cited for bravery in

the Mexican War. He resigned from the army to enter the Civil Engineering and Railroad field. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was recommissioned as Major General, playing an important part in the battle of Antietam and as head of the Army of the Potomac. He was the unsuccessful Democratic Presidential candidate against Lincoln in 1864.

**Pike, General Albert** (1809-1891), Indiana Avenue and Third Street. Designed by G. Trentanove. Author, soldier, philosopher and authority on Freemasonry in the United States.

**The Commission of Fine Arts** was created by Congress in 1910, and is composed of seven well-qualified judges of fine arts appointed by the President, their duties being to advise upon the location of statues, fountains, and monuments in the public squares, streets and parks in the District of Columbia. They advise on the erection of works of art by the Government and upon the selection of the artists. Congress often stipulates that plans for certain buildings must be approved by the commission before being accepted by the Government.

## ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY

Arlington is on the west side of the Potomac, about one-half mile distant from the river, and may be reached by electric car from 12th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Sightseeing lines conduct special Arlington tours; the charges are reasonable. The Cemetery is open daily, Sunday included, from sunrise to sunset.

"The muffled drum's sad roll has beat  
The soldiers' last tattoo!  
No more on life's parade shall meet  
The brave and fallen few.

"On Fame's eternal camping ground  
Their silent tents are spread.  
And glory guards with solemn round  
The bivouac of the dead."

These stanzas are from a beautiful poem, "The Bivouac of the Dead," written by Colonel Theodore O'Hara, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars. Iron tablets containing selections from this beautiful poem are placed at intervals along the paths. In the cemetery are buried nearly twenty thousand Civil War Veterans, besides the heroes of the Mexican, Spanish, and minor wars, and soldiers who died while in service. Many of the soldier dead brought back from France were given a final resting place in these hallowed grounds.

The Arlington estate comprises 1160 acres and is a part of a grant of 6,000 acres. One of its former owners is said to have sold the entire tract for six hogsheads of tobacco. The present estate was purchased for £11,000 by John Custis, the father-in-law of Martha Washington, early in the eighteenth century.

Daniel Parke Custis, the son of John Custis, died at the age of thirty-five, leaving two children, John Parke Custis and Eleanor Custis. His widow, Martha Custis, received \$100,000 and was made the guardian of their children's property, the daughter having received a large farm called the White House farm, and the son, the Arlington estate.

The widow Custis was still beautiful and enjoyed great popularity in Virginia. After the period of mourning she met, at the house of a friend, a young army officer who had won distinction in Braddock's army. The gallant young of-

ticer, who at that time lived with his mother at Mount Vernon, was, of course, George Washington. It was a case of love at first sight.

No children were born of this marriage, but the son and daughter of Martha Custis regarded George Washington, who was very devoted to them, as their father. The daughter died, but the son, John Parke Custis, lived to inherit the large estate of Arlington, married a member of the Calvert family of Maryland, and served on the staff of his illustrious stepfather during the Revolutionary War. He died in 1781, and his two children were formally adopted by General Washington, though they retained the family name. The girl, Nelly, grew to be as beautiful as her grandmother, the wife of George Washington. Her brother, George Washington Parke Custis, who inherited the Arlington estate, married Miss May Lee Fitzhugh. Of the four children, all girls, born of this union only one survived infancy. The only surviving child, Mary, inherited the estate during her lifetime. At her death it was to revert to her nephews, Custis and Fitzhugh Lee.

Mary Custis married the playmate of her childhood days, Lieut. Robert E. Lee, son of "Lighthorse Harry" Lee, the famous Revolutionary War daredevil and hero. They lived happily at Arlington until the outbreak of the Civil War, when Colonel Lee with profound regrets gave up his home and cast his lot with his native state, later becoming the Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate Army.

As the estate was not the property of Robert E. Lee it could not be confiscated by the Federal government. However, in 1864, it was ordered sold by the state of Virginia for arrears of taxes and was purchased by the United States government. The National Cemetery was established in 1865. Some years afterwards the heir to the estate brought suit to recover Arlington on the grounds that it had been illegally sold, and after a long litigation established his claim. Since the grounds had already been converted into a cemetery he conveyed his claim to the Government for \$150,000.

As one enters the cemetery through the gate facing the

drill grounds of Fort Myer, the first point of interest is the large tombstone to the left, which marks the grave of Lieut. Rand, the first man to answer Lincoln's call for volunteers in 1861. On the right is the Field of the Dead. Under the small rectangular stones arranged in rows sleep the heroes of the Civil War. The flat top stones signify the unknown and the curved top stones the known dead. Contrary to the usual custom in other cemeteries the ground is flat, there being no mounds over the graves. On the left is the officers' section, containing a number of monuments, some quite elaborate, which were placed at the expense of relatives, friends, or societies of the deceased, as the government does not furnish monuments or large tombstones.

A short walk brings us to a small marble structure—the Receiving Vault, which is capable of accommodating fifteen bodies at a time. Directly across the roadway stands the equestrian statue of one-armed General Phil Kearney. It is the only statue of its kind in the cemetery and was erected by the State of New Jersey.

On the other side of the road, to the left of the statue, is the old vine-covered Memorial Amphitheater, where on each thirtieth of May, Decoration Day has been observed with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of several thousand American patriots. The President of the United States usually delivered the principal address from the rostrum, a reading desk of white marble in classic design, inscribed “E pluribus Unum.”

The granite monument to the left, surrounded by cannon and pile of shot, is the Tomb of the Unknown Dead. Beneath this stone repose the bones of 2,111 unknown soldiers of the Civil War.

The open circular colonnade with the domed roof is the Temple of Fame. Each of the eight pillars bears the name of a hero of former wars not buried in this cemetery.

The large tombstone of granite and bronze has been erected to the memory of General George Crook (1828-1890). The bronze panel depicts a scene in one of his Mexican campaigns.



Arlington Mansion

The Arlington Mansion consists of a central building and two wings. The portico of eight Ionic columns is modeled after the temple of Paestum near Naples and is visible from many parts of Washington. Two bronze tablets in the hall give the history of the Arlington estate. The room on the left contains relics of interest.

In front of the mansion to the right is the grave of General Phil Sheridan, the gallant cavalry leader of the Civil War. A dignified monument of granite and bronze, inclosed by granite posts, united by a chain, marks his resting place. The front of the monument is adorned with a bronze medallion portrait of the famous General.

Near the flagpost is the grave of Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, who made the first plan of the City of Washington. A bronze tablet gives a brief biography of the talented Frenchman, whose remains were finally transferred from Bladensburg and accorded the honor due a distinguished army officer.

Standing in front of the mansion one gets a full bird's-eye view of Washington. Directly across the river is the white marble Lincoln Memorial, beyond which, towering into the skies, stands the Washington Monument; and a short distance

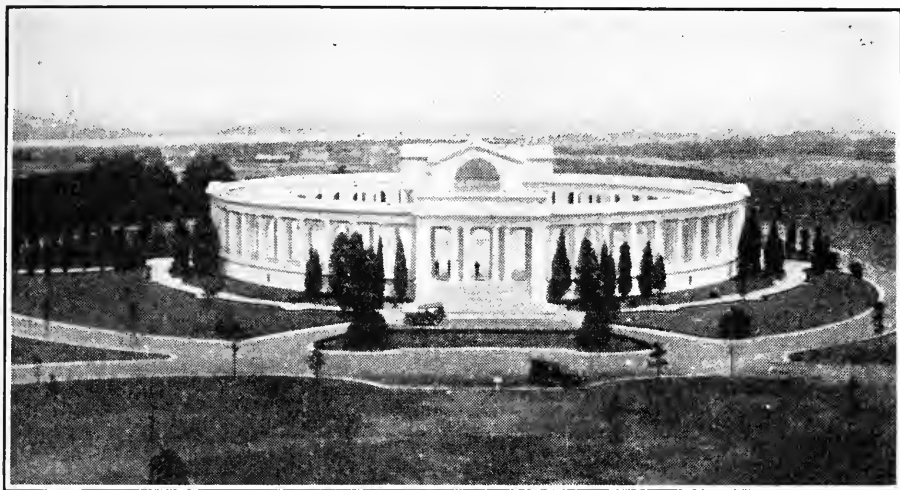
to the east is the majestic dome of the Capitol and the gold-leaf dome of the Library of Congress. Thousands of Americans who come to this pilgrimage annually are inspired by this imposing panorama of their National Capital—a panorama which is, indeed, a visual expression of the sovereignty and greatness of this Republic—and return to their distant homes with increased enthusiasm, pride, and devotion to their country.

Two of the monuments in this cemetery have been resurrected from the sea—the mast and anchor of the battleship Maine. Underneath the anchor rest the remains of 163 unidentified members of the crew of the unfortunate ship which was blown up by a mine in Havana harbor in 1898. The other bodies are buried in an adjoining plot.



**Mast of the Maine**

The new Memorial Amphitheater of white Vermont marble was dedicated May 15, 1920; President Wilson and General John J. Pershing participating at the exercises. The open-air amphitheater, elliptical in plan, has a seating capacity of about 4,000 persons and is enclosed by a marble colonnade with entrances at the end of the principal axes. The main entrance is from the east and this section contains a reception hall and stage on the main floor, a museum room on the second floor, and a chapel in the basement. Under the floor of the colonnade crypts are provided for the burial of distinguished soldiers, sailors, and marines. The body of the unknown soldier, brought from France by General Pershing, was buried amid impressive ceremonies, November 11, 1921, directly in front of the amphitheatre, looking toward the Potomac River. Pres-



New Memorial Amphitheatre

ident Harding delivered an address to a distinguished gathering, including the world's greatest men, who had assembled in Washington for the Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

## MOUNT VERNON

Mount Vernon is situated on the west bank of the Potomac, 16 miles below the National Capital. It is reached by electric trains of the Washington-Virginia Railway Co. from Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th Street, N. W. Sight-seeing lines conduct special Mt. Vernon tours. During summer months the steamer "Charles Macalester" plies between the Seventh Street wharves and Mt. Vernon. The grounds are closed on Sunday.

Of all the historic homesteads in the United States, just one is held in equal reverence by all Americans, that of Mt. Vernon, the home and the tomb of the Father of His Country.

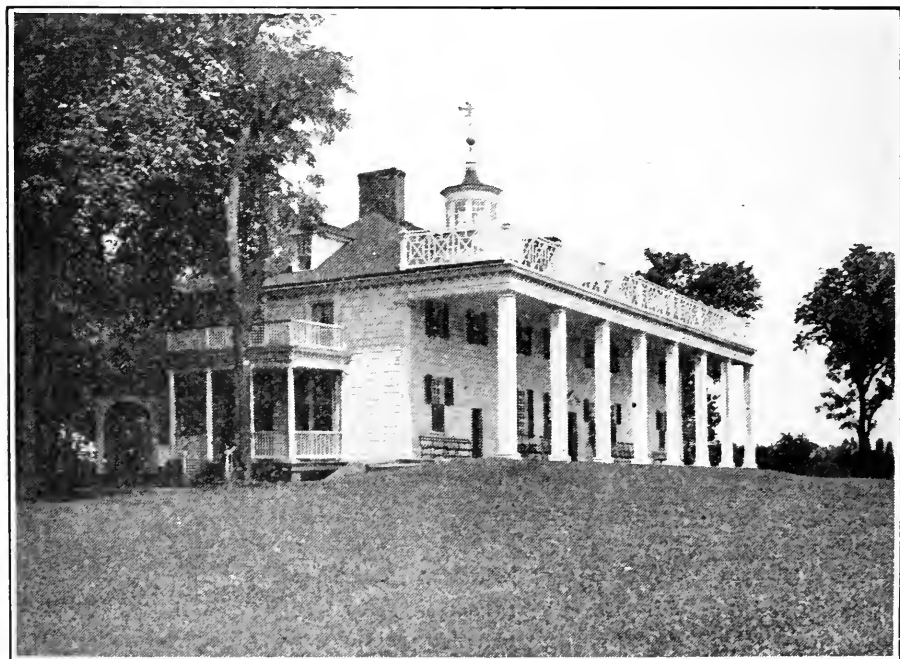
Although not born at Mt. Vernon, George Washington lived there during the greater part of his interesting and eventful life. He died and was buried there in the last month in the closing year of the eighteenth century. Pilgrims from all parts of the world come to this shrine to pay homage to the unpretentious citizen who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

The history of Mt. Vernon goes back many years and indirectly begins with Captain John Smith, who in 1608 was the first white man to explore the "Patowameke," as he spelled it in his letters. About fifteen years later, Henry

Fleet, in search of furs, followed nearly in the course of Smith. Some forty years after he had made the Potomac country well known to the adventurous men of the old country, a party of emigrants, mostly from Scotland and Ireland, settled along the banks of the river on both the Maryland and Virginia sides.

There is no connected history from the time Captain John Smith first explored the country until 1674, when a tract of 5,000 acres on the west bank of the Potomac River, sixteen miles below the present City of Washington, was granted by Lord Culpepper to John Washington and Nicholas Spencer. Lawrence Washington, the half-brother of George Washington, who inherited half of this tract, died in 1752, willing it to George Washington, then a young man. On the death of George Washington, in 1799, the property passed to his widow, Martha Washington, during her lifetime. At her death, the furniture and heirlooms were bequeathed by her to her grandchildren.

The future owners of Mt. Vernon were not so successful



Mount Vernon Mansion

in its management as was George Washington. The estate dwindled and the homestead was fast losing all its historic significance. Mr. John A. Washington, who inherited the estate in course of time, did not have sufficient funds to keep it up, and in order to preserve it for posterity, offered to sell it to the national government. The government would not entertain the proposition. He then offered it to the State of Virginia, but his offer was not accepted.

The refusals to purchase Mt. Vernon for preservation as a national memorial to the first President roused a number of patriotic American women to action. In 1856 the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association was organized by Miss Ann Palema Cunningham, of South Carolina. The appeal to American women resulted in raising enough money by contributions from the thirty-three States to purchase from Mr. John A. Washington, Jr., and his heirs 202 acres of the Mt. Vernon estate, which included the mansion, the tomb, and the farm buildings. The association came into possession of the estate in 1858. In 1887 the late Jay Gould, of New York, presented 33½ adjoining acres of the old estate to the association; and in 1893, Mr. Christian Heurich, of Washington, D. C., gave two more acres. The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association now owns 237½ acres of the old plantation.

The Mount Vernon Mansion, built in 1743 by Lawrence Washington, faces the Potomac, affording a view of the river not surpassed in beauty by any spot in America. The house is substantially built, the foundation being of stone and brick; the framework is of oak and the sheathing of best southern pine, cut, painted, and sanded to resemble stone. The roof is covered with cypress shingles.

The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association showed much ingenuity and business sagacity in rehabilitating the mansion and grounds, for when the purchase price of \$200,000 was made, the association had no money in the treasury, yet by superhuman effort more money was raised, and the members, many of them in person, superintended the recon-

struction. The mansion was bare of furniture, the outbuildings dilapidated, and the grounds in a woeful state of neglect. The work was divided by allotting each Vice-Regent a certain room in the mansion or some other feature to be restored. Many articles of furniture originally in the house were bought or secured by gift. Many of the personal effects of George and Martha Washington were secured in the same way. No effort has been spared in all these long years since 1858 to make a complete restoration of the mansion and grounds as they existed when Washington died.

The exterior architectural plan of the mansion is conventional with the time. It is two stories high and rather long. The east portico extends the length of the house, the roof of which is supported by eight columns, reaching a height of two stories. The tiles in the floor were imported by Washington from England. The columns and the balustrade on the porch were restored as originally built. From the porch one may get a splendid view of the river for many miles. A model of the mansion, made in 1909, has been placed in the National Museum, Washington, D. C.

It is surprising how Mt. Vernon escaped the ravages of war. During the outbreak of the Revolutionary War the British forces came within a few miles of the estate. Again in 1814, when the British fleet under Commodore Gordon ascended the river to Alexandria, Mt. Vernon was not disturbed. During the Civil War it was near the zone of heavy fighting. Soldiers of both armies visited the tomb of George Washington, leaving their arms at the gate.

The approach to the mansion for visitors is from the west front. On the large central door is the original brass knocker. On this side is a large court flanked by several frame buildings, used for workshops or quarters for the household servants.

When the electric railway was built to the boundary line of the estate, for the convenience of visitors, the North Lodge Gate was arranged and given this name to distinguish

it from the private entrance half a mile away. There is also a boat landing for large and small vessels.

The West Lodge Gate was the main entrance in Washington's time. Extending from this entrance to the Potomac River is the part of the estate purchased by the association in 1858. Washington's personal diary gives a very good history of many of the trees on this driveway. A few of the trees were planted by distinguished guests. Washington planted a large magnolia tree in the year of his death, 1799.

On the main floor as one enters, the central hall doors open into the music room and the parlor; to the left are Mrs. Washington's sitting-room and the large family dining-room. Between the doors on the left, in a glass case, hangs the key to the Bastille presented to Washington by Lafayette in 1789, while opposite hangs a brass hunting horn, also a present from Lafayette. Four of Washington's swords are also to be seen—the one used during the famous but disastrous Braddock campaign; his dress sword, now damaged by rust; the sword made for him in Prussia; and the silver-mounted sword he wore when he resigned the command of the army in 1783 and also at his inauguration in 1789.

The harpsichord in the music room, the one given by General Washington to his bride as a wedding present, is one of the chief things of interest. In this room is also the famous Houdon bust of Washington, his flute, and two of his chairs. Most of the furniture is a reproduction. A cabinet contains his green goggles, his spectacles, his cane, chain, etc.

The west parlor is a restoration of the original. The Washington coat of arms is carved above the mantel, and his crest and initials are cast in the heavy fireback. There is an old painting over the mantel which, it is claimed, represents a part of Admiral Vernon's fleet and was sent by the admiral to Lawrence Washington in 1743. Lawrence Washington named the estate after the admiral, who was

his intimate friend. The rug in the room was woven by order of Louis XVI and presented by him to General Washington.

The family dining-room has some of the original furnishings—the Heppelwhite sideboard, a pair of beautiful pitchers, two wine decanters, and glass. The rug is of the period, also the brass andirons and fender. In the cupboard is a reproduction of a set of china presented to Martha Washington by the officers of the French fleet. The clock and rose jar belonged to Lafayette.

The sitting-room has several objects of great interest. The card table and mirror belonged to the Washingtons. The four prints on the walls and a mahogany chair presented to Washington by Lafayette are original; but the window curtains and hangings belonging to the period were not a part of the original furnishings.

The library is one of the rooms added by George Washington. He designed it for his study, and the bookcases are built in the wall. Room was also made for manuscripts and maps. Only a few of the original books are in the library, several of them bearing his signature; the names of his mother and members of the family appear on others. Here is also the ancient Bible presented to him by the Bishop of Sodor and Man, and twenty volumes of French History sent him by Rochambeau. Mrs. Washington's prayer book and family Bible, with the record of George Washington's birth and baptism, are also in this valuable collection. An original mahogany bookcase, a globe and surveyor's tripod, a gun, and articles of furniture have been added. There is also a map of the plantation, drawn by Washington.

The decorations in the banquet hall have been restored exactly as they appeared when the Washingtons entertained friends and admirers from all parts of the world. The model of the Bastille presented by Lafayette was made in 1793 from a stone of the famous French prison. This room is a veritable museum of Washington relics: vases, candle-

sticks, clock, quaint bracket lamps, two rosewood stands, a footstool from Washington's pew in Old Trinity Church, New York, and a painting of the Great Falls of the Potomac, where Washington built an iron foundry. There are miniatures of General and Mrs. Washington and a portrait of Washington by Gilbert Stuart. The relic case in this room contains many articles: Washington's gold watch, silver spectacles, silver spoons, punch bowl, champagne glasses, jelly glasses, blue china vase, needle book he used at Valley Forge, his silver toilet articles, locks of General and Mrs. Washington's hair, and a few other personal articles. In this room are also many articles which originally belonged to Mrs. Washington.

On the second floor are the Lafayette room, the guest chamber, Nellie Custis room, green room, and Washington's room—all bed chambers. In the hall case are Washington's surveying compass, telescope, spyglass, pocket shaving case carried during the Revolution, his leather fire buckets, and an ivory-headed cane given him by Louis XVI. Here also is the document of 1690 covering the purchase of the 5,000 acres in 1674 by John Washington and Nicholas Spencer from Lord Culpepper. In the green room case are Washington's brown suit of clothes, several pairs of silk stockings, his shoe horn and paper knife; also Mrs. Washington's bathing gown, bed quilt, and curtains she made.

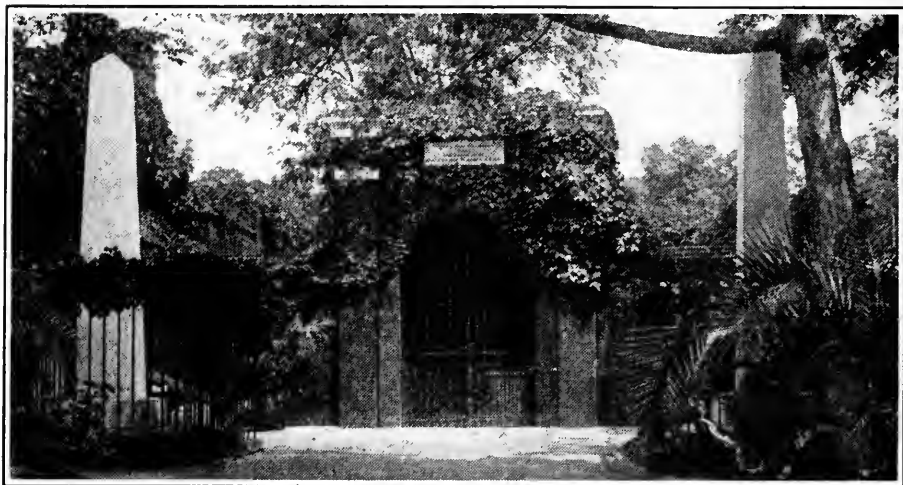
The Washington room contains the bedstead in which the Father of His Country died, December 14, 1799. His military trunk, bureau, washstand, and mirror are some of his intimate personal belongings. A large covered arm chair in the room belonged to Mary Ball, the mother of George Washington. Washington's crest and initials are wrought in the fireback.

The Mrs. Washington room on the third floor, next to the room where the general died, is probably the most sadly historical, reverentially looked upon of any in the house. It was the custom in those days to close the "room of death" and Mrs. Washington selected this attic cham-

ber for her private room when she became a widow, because from the lone window in that room she could see the tomb of her husband. The room contains the original washstand, dressing glass, a Washington chair, a desk, and a tea stand owned by Mrs. Washington.

The other five rooms on this floor are furnished with things of the period, but contain very little of immediate historical interest.

About two hundred yards south of the mansion is the Old



The Tomb of Washington

Tomb built by Lawrence Washington. General Washington planned a new tomb, which was built by his executors. In April, 1831, all the bodies in the old vault were transferred to the new one. Lafayette visited the old tomb in 1824-25. The front of the new tomb, in compliance with the wishes of Washington, is unpretentious. Just inside the plain brick vault, behind doubly ironed portals, are to be seen two marble sarcophagi. The one on the right contains the body of George Washington, and the simple inscription, "Washington"; the one on the left bears the inscription, "Martha, consort of Washington. Died May 21, 1801, aged 71 years." In the rear of the open vault there is an iron door, opening into a second vault, which contains the remains of many of the Washington family. Many of the world's celebrities have come

here to pay homage to the greatest American. The two marble monuments on the outside of the tomb were erected in memory of Bushrod Washington and John Augustine Washington, successors to the general.

The Mt. Vernon wharf, from which leads a path to the mansion and the tomb, is the landing place for steamers from Washington. A very pretty and unusual custom was inaugurated in 1814 by Commodore Gordon, of the British navy, who, while passing Mount Vernon on his flagship, the *Sea Horse*, on the way to Alexandria while his country was at war with the United States, caused the ship's bell to be struck at intervals as a mark of respect to General Washington. Ever since that memorable day, when a ship approaches Mt. Vernon the bell is tolled.

### ALEXANDRIA

Alexandria may be reached by electric line from Twelfth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Sight-seeing buses that run to Mount Vernon pass through.

This city is on the Virginia side of the Potomac, eight miles below Washington. It was founded in 1748, under the name of Belhaven, and was once the leading city on the Potomac, enjoying a rich foreign and domestic trade. In fact, it was once believed that it would surpass Baltimore as a commercial center. Alexandria is rich in stories and legends relating to the every-day life of George Washington, who was respected by its citizens as an honored townsman and neighbor. Christ Church, on Washington Street, is one of the historic objects of interest. George Washington was a vestryman in this church and the large double pew which he occupied with his family, now marked by a silver plate, is pointed out to visitors. Another pew in this church was occupied by the Lees, who used to come over from their estate, Arlington. In the Marshall House, on King Street, Colonel Ellsworth, of the New York Zouaves, was killed after pulling down the Confederate flag which was flying over the house when the Union troops entered the city.

## Street Car Lines

### THE CAPITAL TRACTION COMPANY

Boarding a Pennsylvania Avenue car at the Union Station, a ride of fifteen minutes takes the tourist to 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., the nearest railway point to the Corcoran Art Gallery, the D. A. R. Building and the Pan-American Union, passing en route the U. S. Capitol, the Botanical Gardens, New National Museum, Post Office Department, United States Treasury, White House, and the State, War and Navy Buildings, together with many of the principal hotels.

**Georgetown-Union Station-Potomac Park Line**—From terminal at 8th and F Streets N. E. cars operate via F Street, Delaware Avenue, C Street North, First Street West, Pennsylvania Avenue, 15th Street West and Pennsylvania Avenue to 19th and Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., at which point alternate cars operate west over Pennsylvania Avenue and M Street to 36th and M Streets N. W., and south over 19th Street to Potomac Park (18th and Virginia Avenue N. W.), and return over same route, passing Union Station, City Post Office, Senate Office Building, Botanical Gardens, Post Office Department, principal hotels and theaters, U. S. Treasury, White House, State, War and Navy Building, Interior Department, Y. M. C. A. Building, and U. S. Government buildings near Potomac Park, Red Cross, Pan-American and D. A. R. Buildings and Corcoran Art Gallery, and Aqueduct Bridge over the Potomac River.

**Georgetown-17th Street S E.-26th and Pennsylvania Avenue Line**—From terminal at 17th and Pennsylvania Avenue S. E. cars operate via Pennsylvania Avenue, B Street South, First Street West and Pennsylvania Avenue to 17th and Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., at which point alternate cars operate over Pennsylvania Avenue and M Street to 36th and M Streets N. W., and via G Street and 25th Street to 26th and Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., and return over practically the same route, passing U. S. Capitol, House Office Building, Botanical Gardens, Congressional Library, Post Office Department, principal hotels and theaters, Center Market, U. S. Treasury, White House, State, War and Navy Building, Corcoran Art Gallery, Interior Department, Y. M. C. A. Building, and U. S. Government buildings near Potomac Park, U. S. Naval Hospital, and nearest direct railway to Lincoln Memorial, and Aqueduct Bridge over Potomac River.

**Georgetown-Park Road-26th and G Streets Line**—From cross-over at 14th and Park Road N. W. cars operate via 14th Street, New York Avenue and Pennsylvania Avenue to 17th and Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., at which point alternate cars operate west over Pennsylvania Avenue and M Street to 36th and M Streets, and via 17th Street and G Street to 26th and G Streets N. W., and return over practically the same route, passing Aqueduct Bridge over the Potomac River, Interior Department, U. S. Naval Hospital, Corcoran Gallery of Art, State, War and Navy Building, White House, U. S. Treasury, Y. M. C. A. Building, and near a number of the uptown hotels and theaters.

**Fourteenth Street-Union Station Line**—From northern terminals at 14th and Colorado Avenue, 14th and Decatur Streets and 14th and Park Road, cars operate via 14th Street, New York Avenue, 15th Street, Pennsylvania Avenue, First Street West, C Street North and Delaware Avenue to Union Station (and during rush hours to 8th and F Streets N. E.), and return over same route, passing the principal hotels and theaters, U. S. Treasury, Post Office Department, Center Market, Botanical Gardens, Senate Office Building, Union Station, and City Post Office.

**Fourteenth Street-Navy Yard Line**—From northern terminals at Takoma Park and 14th and Colorado Avenue, cars operate via 14th Street, New York Avenue, 15th Street, Pennsylvania Avenue, First Street West, B Street South, Pennsylvania Avenue, and 8th Street East to 8th and M Streets S. E. (Navy Yard gate), and return over same route, passing the principal hotels and theaters, U. S. Treasury, Post Office Department, Center Market, Botanical Gardens, U. S. Capitol, House Office Building, Congressional Library, U. S. Marine Barracks, and U. S. Navy Yard. From the Navy Yard a boat runs to Indian Head (U. S. Naval Proving Grounds and Powder Plants).

**Chevy Chase Lake-Potomac Park Line**—From terminal at Chevy Chase Lake, Md., cars operate via Connecticut Avenue extended, Calvert Street, 18th Street, U Street, 14th Street, New York Avenue, Pennsylvania Avenue, 19th Street and Virginia Avenue to 18th and Virginia Avenue N. W. (Potomac Park), and return over practically the same route, entering the District of Columbia at Chevy Chase Circle, and passing Columbia Country Club, Chevy Chase Club, Chevy Chase, U. S. Bureau of Standards, Cleveland Park, Rock Creek Park, Zoological Park, the principal uptown hotels and theaters, U. S. Treasury, White House, State, War and Navy Building, Interior Department, Y. M. C. A. Building, and the U. S. Government buildings near Potomac Park, Pan-American, Red Cross and D. A. R. Buildings, and the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

At Chevy Chase Lake, the northern terminal of this line, is an amusement park, which is a popular dancing and picnic resort, and where there is a small lake which is very artistically illuminated at night during the summer.

**Seventh Street-Chevy Chase Line**—This line operates from Chevy Chase Circle, at the District Line, via Connecticut Avenue, Calvert Street, 18th Street, U Street, 7th Street West and Water Street, to Washington Barracks (old U. S. Arsenal, of historical memories) at 4½ and P Streets S. W., and returns over the same route, passing U. S. Bureau of Standards, Rock Creek Park, Zoological Park, American League Baseball Park, Business and Tech. High Schools, U. S. Patent and Land Offices, Center Market, Smithsonian, National and U. S. Army Medical Museums, and U. S. Fish Commission, South Washington Steam Railroad Station, temporary Government buildings in the Mall, wharves of the steamboat lines to Mt. Vernon, Marshall Hall, Norfolk, Baltimore, and the Potomac River landings, and through an important part of the shopping district.

**Florida Avenue Line**—This line operates from 8th and M Streets S. E. (U. S. Navy Yard gate) via 8th Street East, Florida Avenue and 7th Street West to G. A. R. Monument loop at 7th and Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., and returns over same route, passing U. S. Navy Yard, U. S. Marine Barracks, Casualty Hospital, Gallaudet College (Deaf Mute College), B. & O. Freight Station, American League Park and Business and Tech. High Schools, U. S. Patent and Land Offices, and through an important part of the shopping district.

**New Jersey Avenue Line**—This line operates from 8th and M Streets S. E. (U. S. Navy Yard gate) via 8th Street East, Pennsylvania Avenue, First Street East, B Street North, Delaware Avenue, Massachusetts Avenue, New Jersey Avenue, Florida Avenue, U Street, 18th Street and Calvert Street to 20th and Calvert Streets N. W. (Rock Creek loop), and returns over same route, passing U. S. Navy Yard, U. S. Marine Barracks, U. S. Congressional Library, U. S. Capitol, House and Senate Office Buildings, Union Station, City Post Office, U. S. Government Printing Office, American League Park, Zoological Park (Adams Mill Road entrance), which is located in Rock Creek Park.

### WASHINGTON RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC CO.

**Georgetown-Lincoln Park Line** operates between 14th and East Capitol Streets and Cabin John Bridge, passing the Library of Congress, Capitol, Senate Office Building, Courthouse, Pension Office, Patent Office, principal hotels, through the shopping and business district of the City—F Street—to Georgetown, where is located Georgetown University, continuing from Georgetown along the Potomac River, affording an unsurpassed view of the Palisades and Little Falls as far as Cabin John Bridge, Md.

**Mt. Pleasant Line** operates to Mt. Pleasant by alternate cars from 13th and D Streets N. E., and 1st and E Streets S. E., the lines joining at Union Station. This line passes the War Risk Bureau, Shoreham Hotel, New Willard and New Ebbitt Hotels and within one block of the Washington Hotel, the Patent Office, Pension Office, City Post Office and Union Station; 1st and E Streets S. E. line also passes the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings and the Library of Congress. The Mt. Pleasant Line operates through the principal business and residential sections of the city, passing the Harvard Street entrance of Rock Creek Park and Zoo, which is one of the most complete zoological parks in the country.

The line operating between Somerset and Potomac Park passes the State, War and Navy Building, the Government buildings in Potomac Park and within one block of the Pan-American Union Building. This line transfers at 17th and H Streets N. W. to the Georgetown-Lincoln Park and the Mt. Pleasant lines.

**Columbia Line** operates between the Treasury at 15th and New York Avenue, N. W. and the District Line and Kenilworth, passing the Public Library and Government Printing Office.

**Brookland-11th Street Line** operates between Brookland, D. C., and 11th and Monroe Streets N. W., passing the Franciscan Monastery, Catholic University, Trinity College, Government Printing Office, City Post Office, Patent Office and Central High School.

**Maryland Line** operates between the Treasury at 15th and G Streets N. W. and Laurel, Md., passing the Patent Office and Pension Office and crossing the District Line into Maryland passes through Hyattsville, Riverdale, College Park, Berwyn, Beltsville and Laurel.

**Ninth Street Line** operates between the steamboat wharves and Soldiers' Home and Forest Glen, Md., passing the Government buildings at 4½ and Missouri Avenue, National Museum, Patent Office, Public Library, American League Park and Walter Reed Hospital. This line is also operated by a route to Takoma Park from Congress Heights, passing the above points of interest as well as the Navy Yard and U. S. Hospital for the Insane.

**LeDroit Park Line** operates between steamboat wharves and Georgia Avenue and W Street N. W., passing the Agriculture Department, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington Monument, Municipal Building, Patent Office, Pension Office and Howard University.

**Tennallytown-Rockville Line** operates between Wisconsin Avenue and M Street N. W. and Rockville, Md., passing the Naval Observatory and St. Albans Cathedral, and through Somerset, Bethesda and Alta Vista, Md.

**Massachusetts Avenue Line** operates on Wisconsin Avenue to Macomb Street and thence on Massachusetts Avenue to the District Line, passing the American University.

## THEATRES

Cosmos (vaudeville)	919 Pennsylvania Ave.
Gayety (burlesque)	511 9th Street
Keith's, B. F. (vaudeville)	15th and G Streets
New National	1325 E Street
Poli's	1424 Pennsylvania Ave.
Shubert-Belasco (vaudeville)	Madison Pl. opp. Lafayette Square
Shubert-Garrick	7th and F Streets

## Embassies and Legations to the United States

- ARGENTINA—Embassy, 1806 Corcoran Street.  
BELGIUM—Embassy, 1780 Massachusetts Avenue.  
BOLIVIA—Legation, 1707 Massachusetts Avenue.  
BRAZIL—Embassy, 1603 H Street.  
BULGARIA—Legation, 1821 Jefferson Place.  
CHILE—Embassy, Woodward Building.  
CHINA—Legation, 2001 Nineteenth Street.  
COLOMBIA—Legation, 2701 Connecticut Avenue.  
COSTA RICA—Legation, 2230 California Street.  
CUBA—Legation, 2630 Sixteenth Street.  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA—Legation, 2040 S Street.  
DENMARK—Legation, Southern Building.  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—Legation, 1631 Massachusetts Avenue.  
ECUADOR—Legation, 1633 Sixteenth Street.  
FINLAND—Legation, Munsey Building.  
FRANCE—Embassy, 2460 Sixteenth Street.  
GREAT BRITAIN—Embassy, 1301 Nineteenth Street.  
GREECE—Legation, 1838 Connecticut Avenue.  
GUATEMALA—Legation, 2800 Ontario Road.  
HAITI—Legation, 819 Fifteenth Street.  
HONDURAS—Legation, The Northumberland.  
ITALY—Embassy, 1400 New Hampshire Avenue.  
JAPAN—Embassy, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue.  
LUXEBURG—Legation, The Powhatan.  
MEXICO—Embassy, 1413 I Street.  
NETHERLANDS—Legation, 1470 Euclid Street.  
NICARAGUA—Legation, 2347 Ashmead Place.  
NORWAY—Legation, The Wyoming.  
PANAMA—Legation, 2400 Sixteenth Street.  
PARAGUAY—Legation, Woolworth Building, New York City.  
PERSIA—Legation, 1513 Sixteenth Street.  
PERU—Embassy, 2726 Connecticut Avenue.  
POLAND—Legation, 2640 Sixteenth Street.  
PORTUGAL—Legation, Wardman Park Hotel.  
RUMANIA—Legation, 1607 Twenty-third Street.  
RUSSIA—Embassy, 1125 Sixteenth Street.  
SALVADOR—Legation, Wardman Park Hotel.  
SERBS, CROATS, and SLOVENES—Legation, 1339 Connecticut Avenue.  
SIAM—Legation, 2300 Kalorama Road.  
SPAIN—Embassy, The Calverton.  
SWEDEN—Legation, 2249 R Street.  
SWITZERLAND—Legation, 2013 Hillyer Place.  
URUGUAY—Legation, American National Bank Building.  
VENEZUELA—Legation, 1406 Massachusetts Avenue.

## Washington City Post Office

Corner Massachusetts Avenue and North Capitol Street (adjoining  
Union Station)

### Classified Stations

Station	Location
Anacostia .....	2018 Nichols Avenue S. E.
"B" .....	United States Treasury
Brightwood .....	Georgia and Colorado Avenues
Brookland .....	Twelfth and Monroe Streets N. E.
Central .....	Fifteenth and H Streets
Chevy Chase Branch.....	Connecticut Avenue, Kirk and Lenox
Clarendon .....	1 East Washington Avenue
Columbia Road.....	1775 Columbia Road
Connecticut Ave.....	1220 Connecticut Avenue
Eleventh Street.....	514 Eleventh Street
F Street.....	General Land Office Building
Florida Avenue.....	Connecticut and Florida Avenues
Fourteenth Street.....	1400 Fourteenth Street
Friendship .....	4511 Wisconsin Avenue
Georgetown .....	1215 Thirty-first Street
Navy Department.....	19th and B Streets
Northeast .....	703 Maryland Avenue N. E.
Park Road.....	1413 Park Road
Pennsylvania Avenue.....	1716 Pennsylvania Avenue
St. James.....	484 Pennsylvania Avenue
Seventh Street.....	1118 Seventh Street
Southeast .....	640 Pennsylvania Avenue
Southwest .....	416 Seventh Street S. W.
Takoma Park.....	6818 Fourteenth Street
Treasury .....	U. S. Treasury
Truxton Circle.....	1538 North Capitol Street
U Street.....	1438 U Street
U. S. Post Office Department.....	Post Office Department Building (12th and Pennsylvania Ave.)
Walter Reed.....	Walter Reed Hospital
Woodridge .....	2103 Rhode Island Avenue N. E.
Woodley Road.....	Wardman Park Hotel

### MAIN TELEGRAPH OFFICES

Western Union Telegraph Co.....	708 Fourteenth Street
Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.....	Evans Building (New York Ave., between 14th and 15th)

## Hotel Directory

(All addresses are northwest unless otherwise indicated)

Arlington .....	1025 Vermont Ave.
Bancroft .....	18th and H Sts.
Bellevue .....	15th and I Sts.
Brighton .....	2123 California Ave.
Burlington (Apt.).....	Vermont Ave. at Thomas Circle
Cairo .....	1615 Q St.
Capitol Park.....	N. Capitol and E Sts.
Congress Hall.....	New Jersey Ave., between B and C Sts. S. E.
Continental Hall.....	N. Capitol, between D and E
Driscoll .....	1st and B Sts.
Ebbitt' .....	14th and F Sts.
Franklin Square.....	14th and K Sts.
Gordon .....	16th and I Sts.
Grafton .....	Connecticut Ave. and De Salles St.
Hadleigh .....	2101 Sixteenth St.
Harrington .....	11th and E Sts.
Harris .....	17 Massachusetts Ave.
Hudson .....	1329 H St.
Lafayette .....	16th and I Sts.
Metropolitan .....	615 Pennsylvania Ave.
Occidental .....	1411 Pennsylvania Ave.
Oxford .....	Pennsylvania Ave., corner 15th
Portland .....	14th and Vermont Ave.
Powhatan .....	18th and Pennsylvania Ave.
Raleigh .....	Pennsylvania Ave., corner 12th
Shoreham .....	15th and H Sts.
Sterling .....	13th and E Sts.
Stoneleigh Court.....	Connecticut Ave., corner L
St. James.....	Pennsylvania Ave. at 6th
Wardman Park.....	Woodley Rd. and Connecticut Ave.
Washington .....	Pennsylvania Ave. and 15th
Willard .....	Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th

## Churches

(All addresses are northwest unless otherwise indicated.)

### Baptist

Immanuel Baptist .....1501 Columbia Road  
 Temple Baptist .....10th and N Sts.

### Catholic

Church of the Immaculate Con-  
 ception .....Cor. 8th and N Sts.  
 Holy Trinity .....36th and O Sts.  
 St. Patrick .....10th and G Sts.

### Christian Science

Third Church of Christ.....Masonic Temple, 13th and N. Y.  
 Ave.

### Congregational

First Congregational .....10th and G Sts.

### Disciples of Christ

Vermont Avenue Christian.....Vermont Ave. near N St.

### Episcopal

Church of the Ascension.....12th Street, cor. Mass. Ave.  
 Church of the Epiphany.....G Street near 13th  
 St. Johns .....16th and H Sts.

### Hebrew

Adath Israel .....6th and Eye Sts.  
 Washington Hebrew Congre-  
 gation (reformed) .....8th St. bet. H and Eye Sts.

### Lutheran

Church of the Concordia.....20th and G Sts.  
 Luther Place Memorial.....Thomas Circle, 14th and N Sts.

### Methodist Episcopal

McKendree .....Mass. Ave., bet. 9th and 10th Sts.  
 Metropolitan Memorial .....John Marshall Place and C. St.  
 Mt. Vernon Place (South).....Cor. 9th and K Sts.

### Presbyterian

Church of the Covenant.....18th and N Sts.  
 First Presbyterian .....John Marshall Place  
 New York Avenue .....N. Y. Ave. bet. 13th and 14th Sts.

### Seven Day Adventist

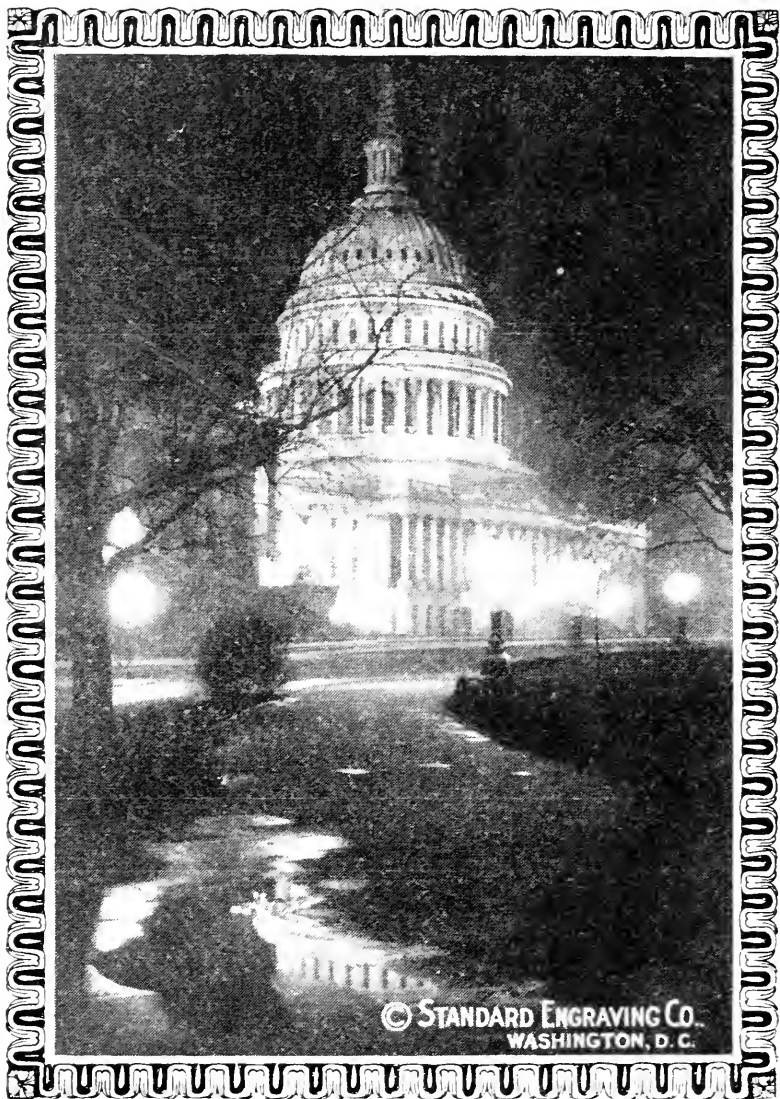
Memorial .....12th and M Sts.

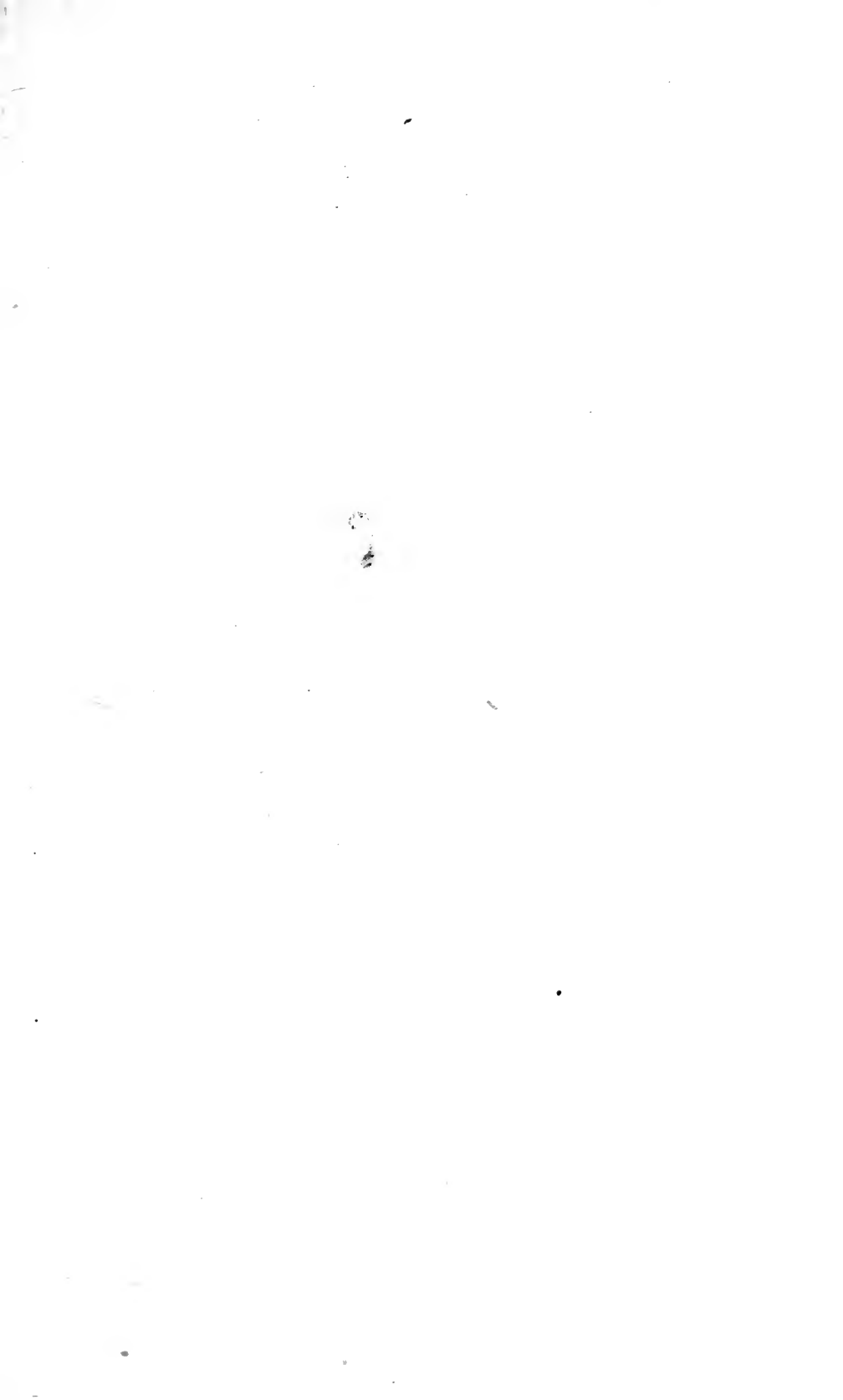
### Unitarian

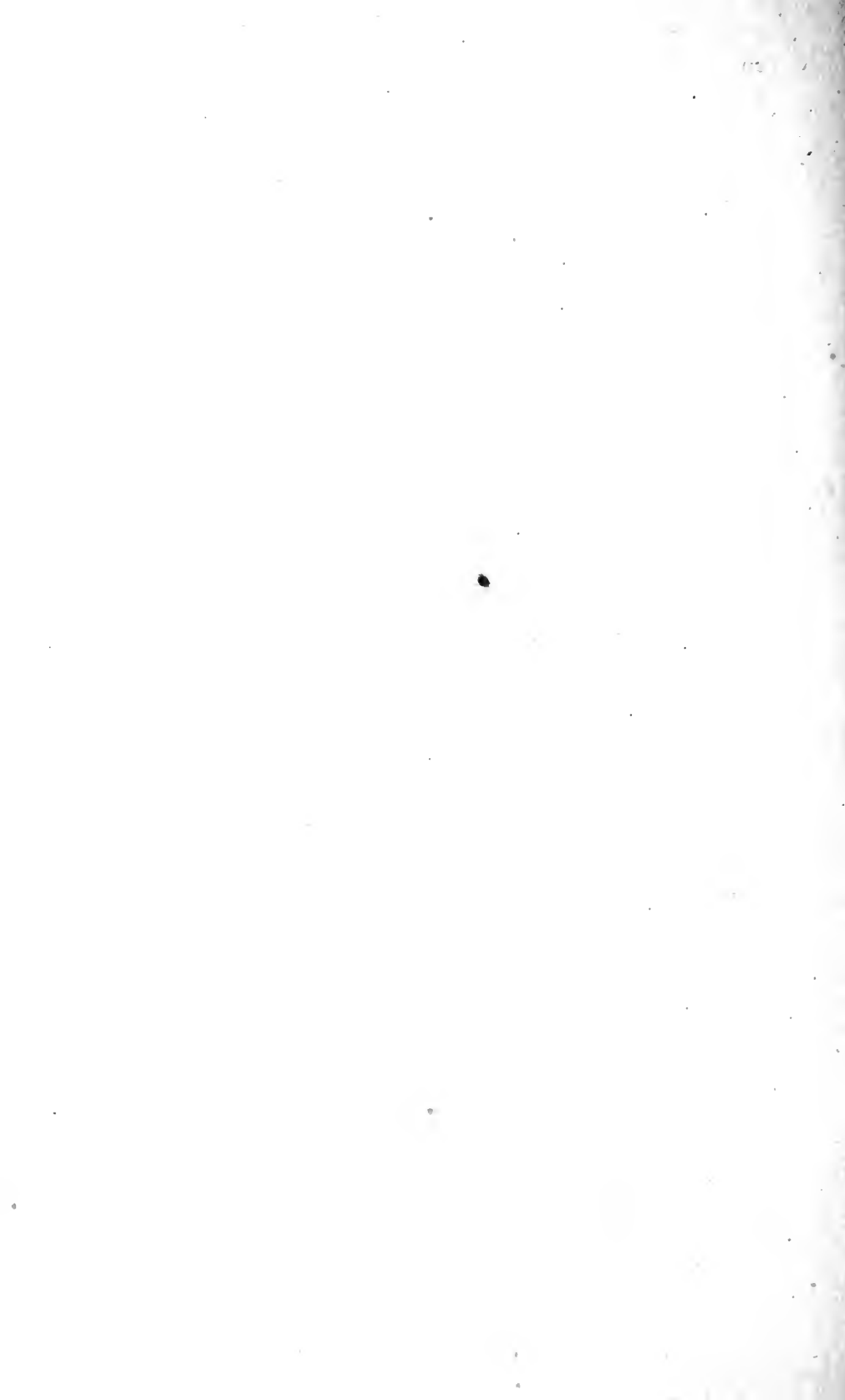
All Souls .....14th and L Sts.

### Universalist

Church of Our Father.....13th and L Sts.







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**10 a. m. Only (Except Sundays)**

### **TOUR C—SEEING ARLINGTON AND VIRGINIA SUBURBS**

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AND UNION STATION**

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#### **BOSTON**

**Main Office:  
184 Boylston Street**

**ASBURY PARK,  
N. J.**

**West End Hotel**

#### **NEW YORK**

**Starting Point:  
163 W. 34th Street**

**JACKSONVILLE,  
FLA.**

**Seminole Hotel**

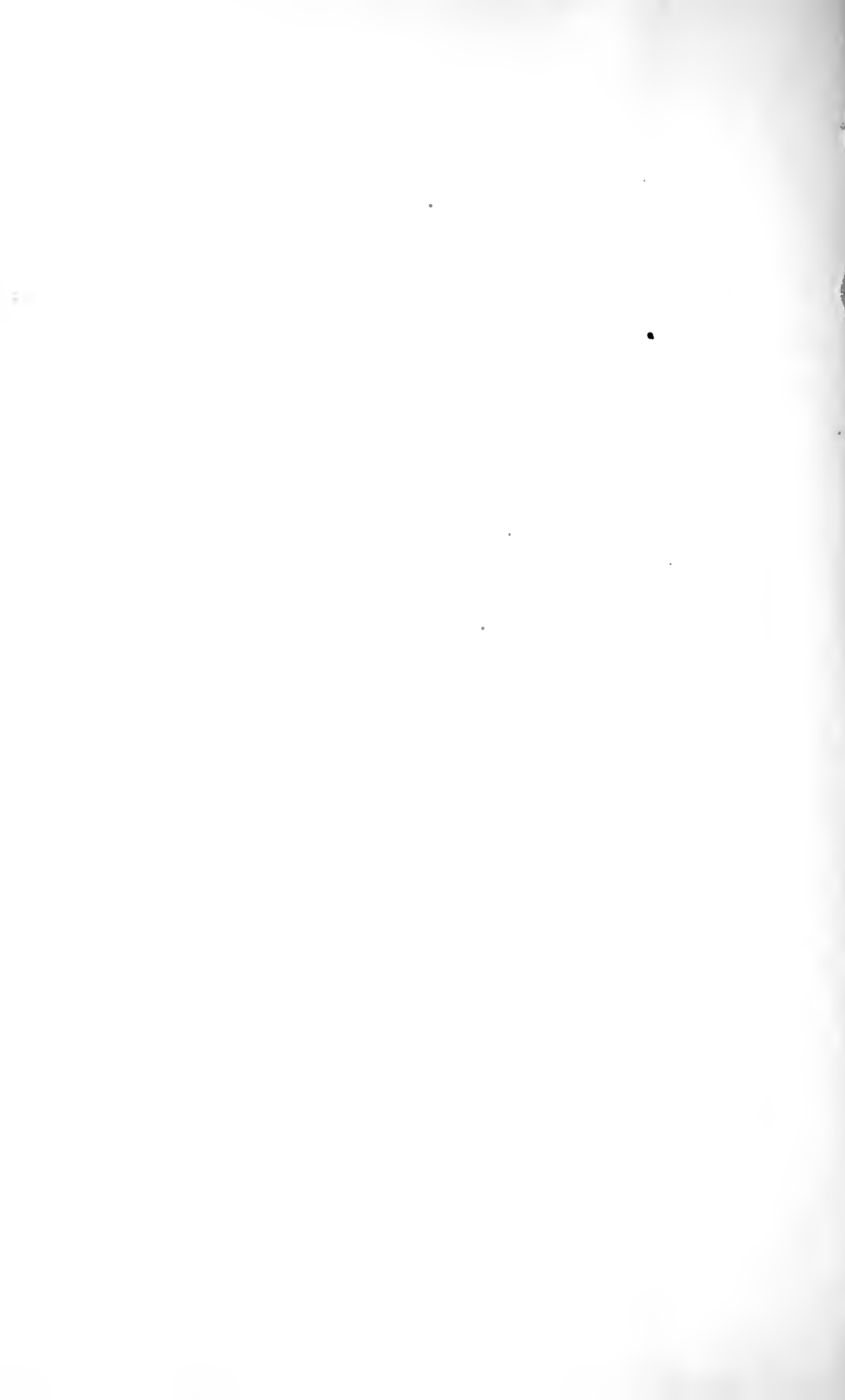
#### **PHILADELPHIA**

**Starting Point:  
Adelphia Hotel**

**TORONTO,  
CANADA**

**4-10 Mercer Street**









JUN 8 - 1951

